DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers, light to fresh southerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,524. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; cash cotton, 7¼c.

FOREIGN.—An ultimatum from the Transvaal has been delivered to Great Britain; it demands the instant withdrawal of British troops from the frontiers. The time limit set by the Transvaal expires this evening. It is reported that Great Britain's reply has been sent to the British Agent at Pretoria for delivery to the Boer Government to-day; in the meantime reports are received of movements of troops on the frontier. The position of the Transvaal is made clear in a long dispatch forwarded yesterday to Mr. Chamberlain by Sir Alfred Milner. The Boers stand upon the convention of 1884. A Cabinet council has been called for Friday. The Transvaal may declare martial law to-day. The cession of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain is said to have been arranged, and formal announcement will be made to Parliament when it convenes next week; the price paid Portugal, it is said, is $40,000,000. The English Church Congress opened in London. A debate is likely on the practicability of establishing a universal type of Anglican service, and limiting possible variations. United States Ambassador to Germany White gave a reception to Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, at which about 200 members of the American colony in Berlin were present. At the Socialists' Conference, at Hanover, Herr Bebel made a long speech, in which he declared that there was no reason why the party should alter either its programme, tactics, or name. It was, he said, revolutionary, not evolutionary. André Buffet, Vice President of the Young Royalist League of France, refused to answer interrogatories until the public sittings of the Senate sitting as a High Court. Count de Cheville, another suspect, answered all the questions put by M. Berenger, President of the Select Committee of the Senate.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Typhoid fever has broken out among the apprentices at the Newport Naval Training Station. There are six cases in the town.

The Bar Association, with only three negative votes, passed resolutions urging all political parties to renominate Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court.

Page 2.

Tammany candidates for Municipal Court Justices were nominated in the ten districts of the Borough of Manhattan.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions held last night in several instances resulted in combinations with the Citizens' Union.

Page 3.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip has decided to anticipate the interest due on the National debt for the entire fiscal year ending July 1 next. It is expected that the money stringency will be greatly relieved by this measure. Interest due Nov. 1 will be paid in full. A rebate of two-tnths of 1 per cent. will be exacted for that due later. Wall Street financiers are generally well pleased with the announcement.

Page 4.

Admiral Dewey spent a few hours in this city yesterday on his way to Vermont.

Admiral Dewey is enjoying perfect quiet at Dr. W. Seward Webb's country residence, at Shelburne Farms, Vt. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the people of his native State.

Grover Cleveland has written a letter indorsing the platform of the American League, recently organized to oppose militarism.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, left San Francisco Monday night for this city.

About 300 delegates representing the business interests of the State and city, attended a convention at Utica, at which the improvement of the commerce of New York was discussed.

Ernest Raymond, a Brooklyn builder, has reported the loss of $12,000, which, he says, was undoubtedly taken from his pocket last Friday night on a Broadway car.

Page 5.

Scenes of great disorder characterized the session of the Mazet committee yesterday.

The Continental Automobile Company, with a capital of $8,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton yesterday.

It is now an open secret that the leaders of the Republican State organization are disgusted with the Mazet committee, and want to choke it off as soon as possible.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, who recently resigned from the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was formally deposed by Bishop Potter at Poughkeepsie on Sunday. It is said that Dr. De Costa will become a Roman Catholic.

Page 7.

There were several dramatic elements in the suicide yesterday of Frank M. Brady, a young broker, in his office in the Lord's Court Building.

Page 8.

The racing at Morris Park yesterday was considerably interfered with by a heavy fog. The card was ordinary.

There was no wind yesterday, the day scheduled for the official trial to make the first race in the series for the America's Cup, and the yachts did not even leave their anchorage to go to the starting line.

Page 11.

Manufacturers of paper makers' felt met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the purpose of raising prices.

Corporation Counsel Whalen delayed his approval of the form of the rapid-transit contract on account of the appeals of residents of the northern part of the city, who desire that the work should be commenced at the up-town end of the route.

Page 14.

Messrs. Leich and Goodwin almost came to blows at a meeting of the Council.

The Board of Estimate sent back for revision the estimate prepared by the Board of Education.

The persons who accused firemen of stealing during the fire at 166 Elm Street, on Monday, were unable to offer any evidence in support of their charges.

In obedience, it is said, to orders from Mr. Croker, the Council approved the new Building Code, which had already passed the Board of Aldermen. The advocates of reform in tenement house construction will now appeal to the Mayor.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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NEW AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

Three Concerns Consolidate on an $8,000,000 Basis.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—The Continental Automobile Company, with a capital of $8,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is empowered to manufacture automobiles. Its incorporators are Julius M. Ferguson, Michel P. Caffey, and Charles F. Pennoyer, all of New York.

Julius M. Ferguson said last night that the new organization was a consolidation of three automobile manufacturing concerns—the Winton Company of Cleveland and the Manhattan and National Companies of New York. A Board of Directors will be elected to-day. Murray & Hodge are attorneys for the corporation.

Two New Fever Cases at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 10.—The Board of Health reports two cases of yellow fever and no deaths to-day.

An Excellent Vintage.

The Grape Product of 1893 in the champagne district of France is chronicled as being of a superlative degree of excellence.

The Champagnes of Moet & Chandon, White Seal and Brut Imperial, now being imported into the United States are of this celebrated vintage. Messieurs Moet & Chandon are the most extensive vineyard proprietors in the world, and their Champagnes are having a larger sale, and are of quality far superior to any other brand, being used almost exclusively at all ultra-fashionable functions.—Adv.

BOER ULTIMATUM REACHES LONDON

Demands Instant Removal of British Troops from Frontier.

TIME LIMIT EXPIRES TO-DAY

Failure of Great Britain to Reply a Declaration of War.

Any Movement of Troops Nearer to the Border, Says the Transvaal Government, Will Be Similarly Regarded.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The South African Republic has sent an ultimatum to Great Britain, demanding that the points in dispute be referred to arbitration, that all troops on the border be instantly withdrawn, that reinforcements sent to South Africa since June 1 be removed, and that no further troops be landed. An answer is demanded by 5 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 11.

The text of the ultimatum, on arriving this morning, was sent with all speed to Lord Salisbury, who came to town this afternoon, and a dispatch box was sent to the Prince of Wales, which is only done in cases of especial urgency.

The ultimatum of the Transvaal Government is the absorbing topic of conversation at the clubs and in political circles to-night, and the late editions of the afternoon papers containing the text of the document met with a good sale in the central parts of London, the newsboys doing a thriving trade on the closing of the theatres. There was no apparent excitement, however, but a general feeling was expressed that the Boers had made a mistake, tending to alienate the sympathy which might have been extended to them had they thrown the onus of declaring war on Great Britain.

The diplomatic circumstances surrounding the presentation of the ultimatum are probably without precedent. Ordinarily a foreign power, when addressing peremptory demands to another, sends them through an Ambassador or Minister accredited to its adversary.

The Transvaal Government, however, has no diplomatic representative recognized by Great Britain. Montague White, the Transvaal Consul General in London, would not be received by either the Foreign Office or the Colonial Office. Consequently President Krüger was reduced to handing the ultimatum to Conyngham Greene at Pretoria, who in turn wired it to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, by whom it was retransmitted to Joseph Chamberlain, who thus becomes the first Secretary of State for the Colonies who has ever received an ultimatum.

In ordinary circumstances, as Great Britain is the Government making the demand, she would be the dispatcher of the ultimatum, and the fact that the Boers have taken the initiative is regarded as rendering the situation more serious and increasing the hopelessness of averting war.

The only wonder is why, if President Krüger is resolved upon fighting, he has waited so long. The explanation seems to be that his hand has been forced by the fact that the Boers have got out of control, or that, if he awaited the arrival of the British army corps, the chances of military success for him would be of the slimmest possible character.

The expiration of the time limit of the ultimatum to-morrow evening does not leave Great Britain much time to strengthen the present military position, although there are still a few troops at Durban, Natal, available for dispatch to the front, and the Government will doubtless now adopt the suggestion to form the refugees from the Rand into volunteer regiments, and thus, while relieving their distress, utilizing excellent material.

WAR SEEMS UNAVOIDABLE.

Consensus of Opinion in England that Great Britain Must Fight—A Minister's Opinion.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It cannot be doubted that Great Britain will flatly reject President Krüger's demands and that at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon, English time, an actual state of war will exist.

Friday's Cabinet Council will have to deal with the military situation, and Parliament will have little else to do than to sanction the necessary credits.

The Daily Chronicle this morning editorially says it is compelled to admit that the Boer ultimatum, unhappily worded as it is, makes war unavoidable.

Editorial articles in other papers generally express pity for President Krüger's precipitancy, which places the Transvaal technically in the wrong. The Standard says:

"The Transvaal's worst enemies could hardly have supposed that its arrogance would lead it to such extravagance. The note is written in a style which would be offensive if it came from a first-rate power, and is inconceivably ridiculous as emanating from a trumpery little State which exists only by Great Britain's forebearance."

The Daily Mail says: "The Boers have doffed the mask and declared war, which their deluded supporters in England considered so impossible. Doubtless, at first we may suffer, but we suffered before, and in the end the Boers and their supporters will receive the punishment which their insane attempt to perpetuate on an almost barbaric system their Government in the nineteenth century most thoroughly deserves."

The Daily News, admitting that, if determined on war, Krüger is justified in striking while he has a chance of some isolated successes, says: "The Boers' best friends will deplore that they have put themselves in the wrong."

The Daily Telegraph says: "President Krüger has slammed the door in the face of Great Britain with all the violence of infuriated folly. He appears to have celebrated his birthday in a manner which will bring his republic clattering down upon his head."

The first Minister to speak publicly regarding the ultimatum was Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who, speaking at Aberdeen to-night, said:

"The Government has done everything in its power to preserve peace. Apparently, however, diplomacy is ended and the hopes of peace are virtually destroyed, and that not by the action of the Queen's Government, but by the Transvaal Government.

"President Krüger has sent an ultimatum. If we were to withdraw our troops at his bidding we should suffer the greatest humiliation, and the Government would deserve to be hunted from office as craven cowards."

Lord James said he had intended, before receiving the news of the ultimatum, to take a different view of the position, but now "nothing remains but to commend our cause to the God of battle and arms and to implore His blessing upon the engagement about to be entered upon."

Lord James, whose remarks were greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, concluded by expressing the hope that the war would be short and humanely conducted, and that when it was terminated counsels of moderation would prevail as to the way in which the enemy should be dealt with.

The ultimatum was received in Sir Alfred Milner's English translation at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. Sir Alfred had already sent a copy to Sir George White, so no time was lost in taking the necessary steps. As the British troops continue landing in South Africa and advancing to the front, it is quite possible, according to the terms of the Boer ultimatum, that hostilities have already commenced, as Krüger has everything to gain by an instant advance. Until the arrival of the army corps, it is probable that the British will everywhere remain on the defensive.

Looking at the complicated nature of matters, it is almost useless to speculate at the present stage, but sharp fighting is likely to occur at Mafeking, where Col. Baden-Powell is holding his exposed position. As the Generals have decided not to attempt to hold the country north of Dundee, the Boers will doubtless occupy Laing's Nek and advance along the railway toward Glencoe and Dundee. These places, however, are considered quite safe against Boer attack.

The Times says editorially: "The news that the Transvaal has taken such an infatuated step will be received with profound regret by a majority of the British people. To the last we clung to the hope that bloodshed would be avoided, but that hope has been deliberately quenched by the wanton action of the Pretoria Government.

"In tone and substance alike the ultimatum is a document of studied, insolent defiance. It is the work of men who snap the last frail thread of negotiations. They have declared war upon the British Empire, and they must feel her arm and pay the penalty of their aggression."

The article concludes: "With Swinburne—in a vigorous and characteristic sonnet which he sends us to-day—the sons of Cromwell and of Blake will cry, 'Strike, England, and strike home!'; it is in the old cause."

THE TEXT OF THE ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Transvaal ultimatum, which is signed by the Secretary of State, consists of four demands and contains a time limit of forty-eight hours. The following paragraph immediately precedes the four demands:

"Her Majesty's unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of this republic, in conflict with the London Convention of 1884, by the extraordinary strengthening of her troops in the neighborhood of the borders of this republic, has caused an intolerable condition of things to arise, to which this Government feels itself obliged, in the interest not only of this republic but also of all South Africa, to make an end as soon as possible; and this Government feels itself called upon and obliged to press earnestly, and with emphasis, for an immediate termination of this state of things, and to request her Majesty's Government to give assurances upon the following four demands:

"First—That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration, or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government and her Majesty's Government.

"Second—That all troops on the borders of this republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

"Third—That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time to be agreed upon with this Government and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made by this republic during the further negotiations, within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the Governments; and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this republic from the borders.

"Fourth—That her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa."

"This Government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions and earnestly requests her Majesty's Government to return an answer before or upon Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1899, not later than 5 o'clock P. M.

"It desires further to add that in the unexpected event of an answer not satisfactory being received within the interval, it will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of her Majesty's Government as a formal declaration of war and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof, and that, in the event of any further movement of troops occurring within the above-mentioned time in a northern direction to our borders, this Government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war.

"I have the honor to be, respectfully yours,

F. W. REITZ,
"State Secretary."

HOW LONDON TOOK THE NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The English character was never better exemplified than it is in London to-night, with Great Britain is face to face with war.

Although it was only 5:30 o'clock when the first copy of the Transvaal ultimatum was given out, an hour later every evening paper had the news.

There was not a trace of the excitement attendant upon the announcement of the result which was not comparable with that on the night after the first race for the America's Cup. The enthusiasm in London is not equal to that which was shown in the smallest American cities upon the announcement of the war with Spain.

But this must not be interpreted to mean that England is not alive to the realities of the situation. The audacity of the Transvaal's dispatch momentarily stunned the public, and it was only when under the glare of the music hall lights and listening to the stirring bars of the national anthem and other patriotic airs that the effect of the momentary rebuff was lost in demonstrations that shook the rafters.

At the Alhambra Gen. Sir Redvers Buller was present. The first bars of "Rule Britannia" brought the entire audience to its feet, and for a quarter of an hour the house resounded with the choruses of national airs and with cheers.

The Army and Navy Club, familiarly known as the "Rag," has not for many a day seen such a gathering of campaigners as was there to-night.

Nor was the slowly aroused enthusiasm confined to the officers. At Wellington Barracks, where a battalion of Grenadiers, which forms a portion of the First Army Corps, had just returned from sixteen months' service on the Rock of Gibraltar, the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Seldom does Tommy Atkins permit himself the luxury of enthusiasm, but the regiment had had a long spell of dreary garrison duty, and hailed the call to active service with schoolboy delight.

Underneath all, however, officers, subalterns, and civilians recognize the fact that the Transvaal campaign will not be a picnic, and the sober reflection this gives a sterner note to London life to-night than anything that has occurred since the days of Gordon and Khartoum.

THE TRANSVAAL'S POSITION.

Reply to the British Note—Boers Rest Their Case on the Convention of 1884—Outlanders' Rights.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Late this afternoon the Colonial Office gave out the text of the following telegram, transmitted by Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and received at 6:45 A. M. to-day:

"Sir: The Government of the South Afri-

Continued on Page 2.

TYPHOID FEVER AT NEWPORT.

Eleven Cases Among Apprentices at the Naval Training Station—Six in the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—For the second time since 1890 the training station has an epidemic of typhoid fever. To-day Medical Inspector Siegfried, when called upon to verify the report, said that eleven cases of typhoid fever had developed within the past few days among the apprentices.

The patients are being cared for at the Naval Hospital on Coasters Harbor Island. To-day Medical Inspector Siegfried had the city water supply shut off at the station, and now the apprentices are using the water supply of the island. Everything possible for the health of the boys has been done during the Summer by Commander Hunker and Medical Inspector Siegfried as well as the other medical officers there. The apprentices have been living in tents at the foot of the parade grounds since early Summer, and the spot is one of the healthiest in Rhode Island, and is within a stone's throw of Narragansett Bay.

At present there are nearly 350 apprentices at the station. Two hundred were to have been transferred to the training ship Monongahela last week, but that vessel was found to be in need of urgent repairs, and this morning she was towed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is considered fortunate that the boys were not transferred to her with the fever among them.

In the year 1890 an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out among the 400 apprentices then living on the training ship New Hampshire, and there were a number of deaths. The vessel was moored to the southeast side of the training station wharf, and the medical officers recommended that the nearby waters be thoroughly dredged, which was done. Until the present the health of the boys has been good. Newport has about six cases of typhoid fever, and the Committee on Health and Sanitation is investigating its origin.

STREET DUEL IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—In a street duel in front of Newspaper Row, on Camp Street, to-day Dominick C. O'Malley, proprietor of The Evening Item, and C. Harrison Parker, Chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, and editor of The Delta, the anti-lottery organ, were seriously if not fatally wounded.

The trouble is said to have originated over a cartoon that appeared in The Item last Sunday, representing Col. Parker as a little dog led by a string by Gov. Foster, and labeled "Me, too."

About 3 o'clock O'Malley came out of his office, accompanied by "Parson" Davies. He had walked only a few yards when Parker, who was across the street talking with some friends, saw him.

He started toward O'Malley, and the men seemed to have expected trouble, for both drew revolvers at once and began firing, each continuing until all the chambers were empty. By the time the duel was over the men were only about thirty feet apart.

It was then found that each man had been hit twice. Parker received a ball in the side, which made a dangerous wound, and one in the shoulder. O'Malley was seriously wounded in the groin, and also received a bullet in the leg. A newsboy, fully a hundred feet away, was shot in the head by one of O'Malley's bullets. The bullet, however, did not penetrate the skull, and the boy will recover.

Both men are resting easily to-night, but it is too soon to say definitely what are their chances for recovery.

O'Malley has been in several shooting affairs, and Parker wounded Mayor E. A. Burke, then State Treasurer, in a famous duel in 1882.

DOCTORS FIGHT A FATAL DUEL.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 10.—Dr. H. J. Cameron of the Romanoff Mining Company and Dr. P. B. Mahoney, a prominent oculist, engaged in a deadly duel at Allen's saloon, in Alexander City, to-night.

About ten shots were fired. Mahoney was shot in the stomach and thigh, and his life is despaired of. Cameron was shot in the jaw and the back, and will also probably die.

The men had known one another only a few weeks, but were warm friends until just before the shooting, the cause of which is a mystery. Mahoney came to Alexander City about a month ago from Covington, Ga., and was on a visit to friends. Mrs. Mahoney accompanied him on the visit. Dr. Cameron is one of the most prominent industrial developers in East Alabama.

CINCINNATI POLICE ORDER.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—Chief Deitsch issued a general order to-day that had three clauses in it of considerable interest to the public as well as the Police Department.

The first calls the attention of the department to the law against theatrical and other posters that are not according to law. The second deals with the question of politics among policemen. No officer is allowed to take part in a primary or any political gathering or discussion, and under no circumstances will political discussions be allowed in police stations and patrol houses.

The third clause deals with a matter that has caused much internal trouble in the department. It prohibits police from criticising their superior officers, and the officers are cautioned not to criticise the men. If there are any complaints from either side they must be made to the Superintendent of Police.

CHICAGO ROADS' CAR FAMINE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 10.—One of the most serious car famines ever recorded exists among the big railroads terminating in Chicago. Several of the roads report that the congestion of business has assumed the proportions of a blockade.

To add to the embarrassment, the yards will not accommodate the cars obtainable, freight houses are filled and at many points long trains stand on the main tracks for hours before they can be taken care of. Side tracks and yards for distances of fifty miles or more from the city, are being utilized to accommodate the unprecedented rush of traffic.

On the Burlington Road east-bound freight trains have been occupying the main tracks as far out as Riverside, twelve miles from the Union Station. Switchmen and yard engines are working to the limit to take care of the business, and all extra labor available has been employed to open the yards.

In addition to the blockades the railroad officers find it impossible to obtain enough extra men. The famine in labor appears to be as great as the famine in cars. The most serious feature of the present condition is the inability to transact transfer business between the Western and Eastern lines with any promptness.

The belt lines are taxed to their utmost to get traffic from one line to another.

Dynamite in the Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—All manner of articles are sent through the mails, and frequently a weak or improperly secured wrapper on a package exposes to view its curious contents. A letter carrier in the main Boston office yesterday unearthed a lump of dynamite from a pile of newspapers, to the great consternation of the employes. The dynamite was cylindrical in form, about 2½ inches long by an inch in diameter, and in color dark bornn. Running lengthwise through it were a number of holes about big enough to accommodate knitting needles.

Ramapo Hearing Postponed.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—By consent of counsel, the hearing on the application of William R. Hearst, as a stockholder, for the dissolution of the Ramapo Water Company, scheduled for to-day at noon, has been postponed until Tuesday, Oct. 17.

Superb weather for the famous Hudson River Day Line trip. Grand scenery. Music.—Adv.

If I Had Your Teeth,
I would use Bensolyptus Tooth Powder to clean them. It is perfection. At all druggists.—Adv.

BAR FOR JUSTICE BARRETT

Association Asks Almost as a Unit for His Renomination.

ONLY THREE NEGATIVE VOTES

Committee Reports on Conferences with Republicans and Democrats as to the Judicial Ticket.

The Bar Association, at its monthly meeting last night, placed itself on record as favoring the renomination of Justice George C. Barrett by adopting resolutions urging all political organizations to place him upon their tickets. Over 300 members of the association were in attendance at the meeting, and the sentiment in favor of the resolutions was so general as to be practically unanimous.

Although the meeting was a regular one, its principal object was to receive the report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations, of which Robert W. De Forest is Chairman and Robert Grier Monroe is Secretary. In the report the committee said that it had sent letters to the official representatives of the Republican and Democratic Parties, calling their attention to one of the by-laws of the association, which provides for the appointment of a committee to consider the fitness of candidates for election or appointment to judicial offices, and to confer with other organizations on that subject and recommend such action in respect to candidates as may be deemed proper. Invitations to confer, the committee reported, had been received from both parties, and meetings had been held with the Conference Committees of both. The committee proposed, the report said, to continue these conferences as far as expedient to carry into effect the following principles, which were adopted by the association in 1898:

That the best interests of the community require the renomination and re-election of Judges who have acceptably discharged the duties of their office, and likewise require that candidates for the bench be selected only from members of the bar whose careers furnish unmistakable evidence of capacity and fitness to discharge the responsible duties of the judicial office.

The committee reported that it felt assured that candidates for all the higher judicial offices would be nominated by one or more parties who could be recommended to the association for approval, in accordance with these principles, and asked that when the meeting adjourned it be to Monday, Oct. 16, a date subsequent to the meeting of all party conventions, at which judicial nominations will be made, when it would be prepared to present a full report. In regard to Justice Barrett, the committee said:

As respects the Hon. George C. Barrett, whose name has been under consideration for renomination by both political parties since your committee began their conferences, he is in the opinion of your committee pre-eminently a Judge who for nearly thirty years has acceptably discharged the duties of his office, and your committee, following the policy adopted by the association, have urged his renomination upon both parties.

George Putnam Smith urged the association to take immediate steps to secure good nominations for judicial offices, and not to wait until the nominations had been made. "If the association is to do anything," Mr. Smith said, "it should be done before the final nominations are made. I object to postponing our action. It seems to me that in justice to ourselves we should demand the renomination by all parties of that just Judge and upright man, George C. Barrett, to the office he now holds."

Mr. Smith related how Justice Barrett had been instrumental in overthrowing the Tweed ring and concluded by saying: "Justice Barrett has been an ornament to the bench he has occupied for twenty-eight years. Talk of his being the friend of Croker and the brains of Tammany Hall is often heard, but I defy any man to come forward and say that he has not always conducted himself as an honest and fearless Judge."

Edward W. Sheldon then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations be approved.

Resolved, That this association reiterates its belief that the best interests of the community require the renomination and election of Judges who have acceptably discharged the duties of their office, and the selection of new candidates from members of the bar whose careers furnish unmistakable evidence of capacity and fitness.

Resolved, That while several possible candidates well qualified for judicial office have already been suggested for the coming election in the county, a distinguished example of the wisdom of the principles above declared is found in the judicial career of the Hon. George C. Barrett, who was elected to the Supreme Court in 1871, and re-elected in 1885 on the nomination of the Republican Party and of the three branches of the Democratic Party, as well as on the recommendation of this association, and that we urge upon all the political organizations his unanimous nomination for a third term.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judicial Nominations be requested to report concerning all other candidates nominated or to be nominated for judicial office, and that when this meeting adjourn it be to meet on Monday evening, Oct. 16, 1899, or on such evening, not later than Oct. 21, 1899, as that committee shall determine, to consider the further report of the committee, and that the Secretary of the association be instructed to give due notice of such adjourned meeting.

In seconding these resolutions Cephas Brainerd raised a laugh by saying that it was doubtful if every lawyer in the room concurred in every decision rendered by Justice Barrett, but, he added in all seriousness: "It is safe to say, however, that he has satisfied the litigants in his court." Mr. Brainerd urged the association to take a firm stand in this matter, and concluded: "Let us say the lawyers of New York, as represented in the Bar Association, want Justice Barrett to succeed himself."

When the Chairman, Hamilton Odell, put the question, there was a ringing response of "yea." For a moment it seemed as if the adoption of the resolutions was unanimous, but when the negative votes were called, three straggling "nays" were heard.

Lawyers Meet Tammany Committee.

The Conference Committee of Tammany Hall met again yesterday afternoon to receive the suggestions of the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association, composed of Robert F. De Forest, Robert Grier Monroe, and E. B. Whitney. The lawyers had nothing to suggest except to repeat their approval of the nomination of Justice Barrett. Chairman Grady of the Tammany Committee said that not a single name had been definitely settled upon for any county office. The committee will meet again at 6 P. M. to-day.

BAR ASSOCIATION AND JUSTICE BARRETT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Judge Barrett is a candidate for re-election to the Supreme Court, may he not reasonably expect an indorsement from the Bar Association?

When judicial nominees were discussed last year, Judge Daly was warmly supported by the association on the sole ground that good men should be continued in office. If that doctrine applied then, how much more does it apply now to Judge Barrett, with thirty-odd years of experience on the bench and a judicial reputation such as no other man in the State enjoys? For the association to refuse him its support would be a direct reversal of its previous action and a declaration that it no longer approved of the doctrine in question.

CONSISTENCY.

New York, Oct. 10, 1899.

JUSTICE BARRETT AND CROKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading in THE TIMES this morning a communication entitled "Ingratitude and Vandalism," and signed "G. C. L.," in which the writer referred to "the refusal of the conflicting factions to nominate Justice Barrett," it seemed to me that the writer had lost sight of that which, from my understanding, is the cause for the action of the "conflicting factions."

No one who knows of his long experience at the bar and upon the bench of this city can question the character and ability of Justice Barrett, nor are these qualities under consideration by the "conflicting factions." The reasons for the refusal to indorse Justice Barrett, as I understand them, are such as, in my opinion, should appeal to every decent voter of this city, for they are his affiliation with and acceptance from Tammany Hall (i. e., Richard Croker) of the nomination, and what that signifies the community is pretty well aware of.

It is impossible to touch pitch and remain undefiled, and no matter how blameless may have been a man's life, he cannot have the slightest association with a man and men whose names are synonymous of all that is vile, dishonest, and corrupting, without suffering therefrom. It is high time that the decent portion of the community should rebuke in unquestioned terms the unprincipled gang that have this imperial city by the throat, and the injection of Croker into association with real gentlemen, as has been done during the Dewey celebration, should arouse the respectable element to evince its disgust at his presence there. ANTI-CROKER.

New York, Oct. 10, 1899.

SUPPORTING JUSTICE BARRETT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my hearty approbation of the attitude of THE TIMES in reference to the renomination of Justice Barrett. That there should be any opposition to giving to this brilliant and upright Judge the reward to which his long and faithful services entitle him is a matter of surprise to all who desire an honest judiciary and hope for the severance of our courts from the sphere of politics. Those who argue against him that when he was elected fourteen years ago he gave a contribution to Tammany Hall, ignore the fact that at the same time he also contributed to the campaign funds of the Republican Party and the County Democracy. They forget, too, how different are the conditions of to-day from those which prevailed fourteen years ago. The ballot reforms which have since been adopted had no place in the political machinery of that day. The State did not print the ballots as it now does, and there were legitimate expenses connected with an election which any candidate ought properly to be willing to meet.

Party spirit may so blind our leaders as to make them deprive this kindly gentleman and noble Judge of the well-merited honor of a unanimous renomination, but lawyers and laymen alike will rejoice that partisan machinations will be powerless to prevent his overwhelming re-election at the hands of a people who thoroughly appreciate his high ability and his unswerving integrity. B. K.

New York, Oct. 10, 1899.

RAT'S BITES ALMOST FATAL.

Seven-Year-Old Brooklyn Girl Fought Until Exhausted to Protect Her Younger Sister.

Kate Shaughnessy, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shaughnessy of 105 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, is recovering at the home of her parents from an encounter with a huge house rat, which almost resulted in her death.

About a week ago, while sleeping with her younger sister, Annie, she was attacked in bed by a big brown rat. The rat bit the child first on one hand and then on the other, and then attacked her face and arms. The girl tried in vain to shake the ferocious rodent off, but she feared to cry out lest the rat should attack her little sister. After suffering in silence until she could stand it no longer, she screamed, and her father and mother, who were sleeping in another room, hurried to her side. They struck a light, and as they did so the rat jumped out of the bed and disappeared down a hole.

Little Katy's face, hands, and arms were covered with blood, and she was so weak that she could not stand up. Two physicians who were called to attend her found that the child had been terribly bitten on the forehead, nose, arms, and hands, and that she had lost a great deal of blood. The nail on the middle finger of the child's right hand had been torn away by the rat's teeth. It was feared that blood poisoning would develop, but it did not. The girl's condition, however, because of the great loss of blood she had sustained, became such that for a time her life was despaired of. She began to improve after a few days, and is now rapidly recovering.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

Meeting at Huntsville, Ala., Addressed by Gov. Johnston.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 10.—At the first day's session of the Southern Industrial Convention Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, who welcomed the delegates, spoke during the afternoon on the resources of Alabama. The Governor's remarks were brief, but pointed, and he was heartily cheered. He believed diversity of agriculture was the solution of all difficulties, and said that such diversion was bound to bring manufactories.

W. L. Chambers of Sheffield, Ala., formerly Chief Justice of Samoa, said that with the opening of the Nicaragua Canal the demand in the Philippines and other Eastern islands for iron and wood to be used in constructing buildings would fall on the States of the South. Mr. Chambers said it would be possible if the canal were built to lay down Alabama coal in Samoa for $4 per ton.

Ex-Gov. William A. MacCorkle of West Virginia was chosen President of the convention, and Col. N. F. Thompson of the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce, Secretary. Vice Presidents were named as follows: Kentucky—E. F. Smith, Louisville; Tennessee—Col. J. B. Killebrew, Nashville; Alabama—J. B. Gibson, Birmingham; Georgia—Col. Edward Brobston, Brunswick; Florida—John B. Cotton, Tallahassee; Texas—J. M. Nix, Austin.

MARRIED A ER MANY YEARS.

Quarrel Nearly Half a Century Ago Ended in a Wedding Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A wedding with something of romance in it was solemnized at Matteawan to-night, when Miss Ella Cable became the wife of James Ketchum. Over half a century ago the bride, who is now well on toward sixty years of age, and the bridegroom, who is about the same age, were schoolmates. They were fond of each other, and when she donned long skirts and he was a young man they were sure that nothing could ever separate them. But as youthful lovers sometimes will, they quarreled.

Ketchum went away and after a time chose a wife. Ella Cable remained unmarried. She resided at Glenham, and, although many of the youths of that village paid her attentions, she refused all proposals. Seven months ago a patient was brought to the General Hospital at Fishkill, his feet having been badly frozen. Gangrene set in, and for weeks it looked as though he would die. This patient was Ketchum.

Among those who visit the patients at the hospital was Miss Cable. She nursed the sick man. They did not recognize each other at first, but finally old memories were revived. It developed that each was free to marry. Last Tuesday Ketchum was discharged from the hospital. He was on crutches and will always be lame, but preparations were begun at once for the wedding, and a flat in Matteawan was furnished. There it was that Miss Cable became Mrs. Ketchum to-night.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Haff celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding here last evening. The Members of Morton Lodge, F. and A. M., presented to the couple a gold-lined loving cup. Mr. Haff has been a member of the lodge since 1864. A silver and gold fruit dish was presented by the Royal Arcanum, of which Mr. Haff has been a member for sixteen years. Mr. Haff is a cousin of Capt. Hank Haff.

THE FASTIDIOUS ALE DRINKER is known by his devotion to Evans' brew.—Adv.

MURDER MYSTERY GROWS

The Dismembered Woman's Torso Now Complete.

THREE ARRESTS ON SUSPICION

Men Locked Up in Capt. Schmittberger's Precinct and Their Names Withheld.

Though the identity of the woman the first portion of whose dismembered body was picked up in West Seventeenth Street Saturday morning is still apparently as great a mystery as ever, a decided step toward establishing it was made yesterday in the finding of another fragment. This portion, which was picked up out of the water near Quarantine, Staten Island, by a boy, comprises an armless trunk from the neck rather close to the shoulders to the line of incision near the waist line, which separated it from that portion discovered in the North River at the foot of West Thirteenth Street Saturday night. These two fragments fit perfectly together, establishing beyond doubt the fact that they belonged to one and the same body. This last gruesome find now lies at the Morgue with the other fragments.

The body so far as it has been put together shows the woman to have been well formed and well nourished, somewhat inclined to plumpness, and save for marks, which seem to have been the work of her butchers, it is without a blemish. There is no birthmark or scar to help identify her. The question as to whether she had been a mother is now in dispute. Her height is estimated by Coroner's Physician Weston, on the basis of carefully taken measurements, to have been about 5 feet 5 inches. The head, arms, right leg, and the left leg from above the

of 167 Seventh Avenue called at the Morgue. At first he said his wife was missing, and later denied it. His appearance was not regarded by Detectives Davis and Rheaume, in charge of the body, as being of any value in the case. A red-haired man who refused his name also called and talked with the detectives, but did not view the remains. The woman whom he was looking for had a mole near the head, and there is no mole on the body. He said that if the head were found he would call at the Morgue again.

The police came to the decision yesterday that the bundle of clothes found at 219 West Fifteenth Street (next door to the place where a piece of the thigh is said to have been left in an ash barrel) had no bearing on the case. These fabrics, consisting of five muslin petticoats, a pillow case, and a blue waist, had been wrapped in a manila paper and newspapers, as was the fragment left next door, and one of the newspapers had what were supposed to be bloodstains on it. Capt. Schmittberger of the West Twentieth Street Station said yesterday that he didn't think they were bloodstains. They looked more like fruit stains, and, furthermore, the owner is known, thus clearing up one phase of the mystery.

The fragment found in the ash barrel under the stoop of 221 West Fifteenth Street by the janitress, Mrs. Billings, is believed, by Capt. McClusky, to be a part of the left thigh of the dead woman. Mrs. Billings buried the fragment in the ashbarrel at the time she found it, to make sure that it would be taken away. The scow to which the refuse of this barrel was taken, at the foot of West Nineteenth Street, went to the flats at Bayonne, N. J., on the east side of Newark Bay, yesterday, and Detective Hughes of the Central Office went with it. He will search the heap of matter for the fragment, and may take two or three days at the job. The refuse at the fertilizing factory at the foot of West Thirty-ninth Street, where the scows are trimmed for bones, &c., is also being searched.

FATHER CONTRADICTS HIS CHILD.

The papers containing the fragment picked up in West Seventeenth Street were marked "16 C." This fact, the police think, may possibly furnish a clue through the newsdealer who sold the papers, one of which was a copy of Il Progresso Italo-Americano, an Italian publication. This newsdealer appears to be Cohen, who has a small stand at Sixteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. The papers delivered to him by his news company are usually marked "16 C." or "16 Cohen." or "16 and 7 Cohen," indicating his name and the street location of his stand. Cohen delivers copies of The Journal—and a copy of The Journal was in one of the wrappings aforesaid—to some customers.

Yesterday his little girl said that he also delivered regularly one copy of Il Progresso Italo-Americano to a certain house in West Seventeenth Street. Cohen later emphatically denied this to the police and to reporters and said that he delivered no copies of this publication. But the police are looking the matter up.

Another matter the police in Capt. Schmittberger's precinct are following as a clue is the statement of David Halloran, a bartender in the Raines law hotel at Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, run by Cronin Brothers. He says that on Sunday night two young women were in the place, and he heard them talking about the murder. One of them, known as "Edna," told the other that she had heard cries of "Murder" coming from a flat in the house at Seventh Avenue and Sixteenth Street where she lived on Friday night.

The Captain investigated this statement, and at midnight last night said he had learned that a fight had taken place on that corner on the night in question, and that one of the participants had been arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Halloran told the police the number of a house in Seventh Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, where the woman lived. Capt. Schmittberger sent a man there, and found that the house had been occupied for several weeks by a Cuban family, who did not know who their immediate predecessors were. He is still following the clue, however, and hopes yet to find the young woman "Edna." He has twelve men working on the case, and says it is causing more police investigation than any case he ever knew.

George H. Lewis, who recently came here from Chicago, told Capt. McClusky yesterday he thought the body might be that of Mrs. Annie Milton Haggerty, who had lived until Oct. 4 at 237 West Twentieth Street, where he and his wife also lived. This is the same Mrs. Haggerty that Mrs. Ida Eggerling seemed to think was identical with the slain woman. A published account says that Mrs. Haggerty is safe and sound with her mother in Scranton, Penn.

Capt. McClusky does not, however, take any great amount of stock in any of these clues, he says. He is rather at sea on the case, which, so far, has not seemed to show much progress. He is working hard on it, and last night had a number of men up in the Tenderloin precinct prowling through Raines law hotels. Apparently they seemed to believe that one of these places might have been the scene of the crime.

PRICE NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

The precinct developed the clue yesterday which Capt. Price does not regard with any degree of enthusiasm. "Ajax" Whitman, the strong man of the bicycle squad, was at the Grand Central station, when he got into conversation with a stranger, who commented on the manila paper which had been used in the wrappings of the fragments.

"Do you know," said he, "a tall, thin, clean-shaven man came into the place where I work, down town, last Wednesday, and asked for some of that very paper, which we deal in. He got three very large sheets of it. We showed him some that had holes in it first, and he said that he didn't want that kind, and we gave him some without holes in it. It looks funny to me."

"Ajax" took the man to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There he said that he was John E. Hunt, and that he worked at 72 Duane Street. Capt. Price talked with him and then told him to go to Headquarters today and see whether he could identify the paper or not.

The Morgue was little visited last night. Dr Cyrus Edson called, viewed the remains, and said that the woman was less than thirty years old and had never been a mother. Dr. F. A. Carpenter of 341 West Twenty-third Street came in search of his missing wife. He said she was not the dismembered woman.

Capt. Schmittberger said last night that a remarkable theory of the case had just come to him, and that he would submit it to Headquarters to-day. He would say nothing more about it, but said he thought that the person distributing the fragments of the body might not have concluded the work, and possibly had not yet disposed of the head. The boatmen along the Staten Island shore have been asked by the police to keep a sharp look-out there. The boatmen say that if the head had been thrown into either river without being weighted it would probably fetch up either near Dead Man's Cove or on the Brooklyn side, north of Bay Ridge. They seemed inclined to think last night that the torso had come up through the Narrows, a thing quite possible if the current is setting the right way.

FUSION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Populists' Executive Committee Indorses the Democratic Platform.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The Executive Committee of the People's Party has indorsed the platform adopted at the recent Democratic Convention.

A letter announcing the step, signed by George F. Washburn, Chairman, says that the platform embodies to a greater extent than ever before the principles to which the People's Party is committed, and therefore the members of the party are advised to vote for the candidates that stand upon it.

GOV. BRADLEY FOR TAYLOR.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 10.—The announcement that Gov. Bradley would take the stump for Taylor puts an end to talk of an anti-Taylor faction.

Ex-Mayor George D. Todd, after his unsuccessful race for Congress, is left alone to hold up an alleged Republican faction. It is conceded, however, that where Todd formerly controlled thousands of votes he now controls less than dozens. The Governor's first speech will probably be made at Louisville and it will be made the great meeting of the campaign.

Bronston to Speak Against Goebel.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 10.—Ex-United States Senator C. J. Bronston, leader of the Blackburn forces in the late Kentucky General Assembly, says he has hired the Lexington Opera House and will there address the people of Lexington next Saturday night, telling them why he is opposed to Goebel remaining on the Democratic State ticket for Governor, and why Goebelism should not prevail.

Republican Mayor for Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 10.—Joseph Wasman, the straight Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected to-day by a plurality of 37. He had two opponents, the Democrats being split on the question of early closing of saloons. The Democrats elected six out of eight Aldermen.

Democrats Win in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The Democratic city ticket has been elected by 600 to 1,000 majority.

CITY CLUB FOR BARRETT

Fails to Accept the Fusion Ticket for the Supreme Court.

RELEASES THE OTHER PARTIES

This Probably Kills the Plan for a Union of Forces Against the Tammany Organization.

The conference of the anti-Tammany forces, which was called by the City Club, received a set-back, if not a fatal blow, last night. After several conferences and the final adoption of a report Monday night as to a judicial ticket and a nominee for Sheriff, to which all the conferrees were pledged, the City Club itself last night refused to accept the ticket in its entirety, and insisted on the renomination of Justice Barrett.

This action, while not unexpected, was a surprise to the Conference Committee of the City Club, which expected the club to sustain it. The committee, through its Chairman, Wheeler H. Peckham, asked to be discharged, and its request was granted. A new committee was appointed, but it is not generally believed that it will be able to accomplish anything.

There was an unusually large meeting of the City Club, due to the interest in the fight in behalf of Justice Barrett. One hundred is an average attendance, but last night there were between 150 and 200 present. President Peckham left the chair in order that he might as Chairman of the committee present the report. Simon Sterne was called upon to preside. Mr. Peckham read the report and urged its adoption. The main parts of the report follow:

The committee has held earnest and prolonged conferences with authorized representatives of the Citizens' Union Central City Committee and of the Republican County Convention, which body adjourned from the 3d to the 11th inst., in order to accept the invitation to a conference extended by the council of the City Club. At the first of the several conferences a representative of the Reform Club was also present.

While not formally represented in conference, the official representatives of the Independent Labor Party sent a message of sympathy with the objects of the conference, and the views of leading members of that party on the matters before the conference were constantly sought and were carefully considered.

No one of the Conference Committees had power to bind the organization which it represented. For this reason, the action of the conference is summed up in resolutions of recommendation. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, after the fullest and frankest discussion.

Then follow the resolutions adopted by the conferrees on Monday night. The report continues:

"It will be noted that the county ticket above recommended contains the name of a candidate for Sheriff, a non-judicial office. In view of the fact that the Sheriff is the only county officer to be voted for in November except the Judges, that this conference was able to select an eminently satisfactory candidate, and that under the present ballot law an incomplete ticket is at a disadvantage, we have no hesitation in recommending that the action of the conference in recommending a candidate for Sheriff be approved.

"Each candidate upon this ticket is known to us to be worthy of the support of the City Club and of the independent voters generally. Each possesses special fitness for the office for which he has been named. Each will, if elected, take office with a view to aid in securing the main object for which the City Club exists—the permanent good government of the City of New York.

"Your committee is aware that there has been a sentiment in the City Club, especially among those who are members of the bar, that Judge George C. Barrett, whose term as Judge of the Supreme Court is about to expire, should be supported for re-election. This sentiment is based upon the belief that Judge Barrett's judicial service has been able and distinguished, and that able and distinguished Judges should uniformly be re-elected.

"The committee has given most careful consideration to this sentiment, and has endeavored to weigh it from every possible point of view. This sentiment has been most ably and exhaustively represented in the conference. Yet, after this fullest and most candid consideration, the conference arrived unanimously at the conclusions herein reported.

"This campaign is avowedly a campaign for upright Judges, pledged against the principle and the practice of paying political contributions or assessments, and against the use of judicial patronage for political purposes. Like every other campaign for good government in New York under present conditions, it must, as a matter of course, also be a campaign against Tammany Hall and all that it represents and does.

"The history of the treatment of Judge Daly by Mr. Croker and the Tammany Hall organization; the uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Croker himself before the Mazet committee on April 14 last, in which he boasted his control of judicial nominations, and, in part, at least, of judicial patronage; the subsequent testimony of many of the Judges themselves, which displayed an amazing indifference to the best public opinion in regard to judicial contributions and assessments; the well-known fact that Judge Barrett is personally acceptable to Mr. Croker and his intimate political associates; the widespread belief among the voters that Judge Barrett is actively interested in politics when off the bench in the Tammany Hall interest—all these considerations combind to make him an impossible candidate on the present issue.

"His record as a Judge may be of the best, but his influence as a citizen, which is vastly increased by his high position on the bench, is felt to be constantly exerted in opposition to policies which are of the essence of good government in this city. In addition, it may be added that had Judge Barrett's name appeared on the ticket recommended by the conference, it is certain that not all of the organizations whose assistance is now confidently counted upon, would have accepted the ticket.

Ex-Justice William N. Cohen made the first speech and opened the fight in the interest of Justice Barrett. He said that the City Club should indorse the renomination of Justice Barrett, because he had proved himself a good Judge and because the club had committed itself to the principle that Judges who discharge their duties ably and honorably should be retained in office.

He said he had received a letter from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, in which he said, in effect, that the club would stultify itself unless it indorsed Justice Barrett. Mr. Cohen also referred to the fact that he knew Justice Barrett when the latter was a member of the Committee of Seventy, and knew of his good work in that movement.

Lewis L. Delafield also spoke in favor of Justice Barrett. He said he had just come from the meeting of the Bar Association, at which Justice Barrett's nomination had been indorsed. He took the position that the action of the Bar Association should be followed.

John E. Parsons, who headed the protest against the action of the City Club's Conference Committee, was the next speaker. He said he had received letters from William B. Hornblower and William E. Dodge, both of whom approved the renomination of Justice Barrett.

The only objections he knew of that had been seriously brought against the Justice were the paying of the contribution for his share of the political expenses, and that he had transferred the real estate sales to the office of Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's partner, at 111 Broadway.

Wheeler H. Peckham was the first to oppose the onslaught in the interest of Justice Barrett. He said he was a member of the Committee of Seventy and remembered that the first thing Justice Barrett did was to desert the committee. Mr. Peckham also spoke of the testimony of Richard Croker before the Mazet committee as showing that the head of Tammany Hall considered the Judges he nominated as part of the patronage and spoil.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, who followed Mr. Peckham, opposed the renomination of Justice Barrett and urged the adoption of the report of the Conference Committee. He admitted that Justice Barrett was an able Judge, but said the City Club could not consistently with its principles approve of his nomination.

James B. Reynolds, J. Noble Hayes, and Everett P. Wheeler also spoke in favor of the report, and Benjamin A. Gould opposed it.

A vote was taken and the report was accepted with the exception of the part relating to the nomination of Joseph F. Daly and George C. Holt for Justices of the Supreme Court. This part of the report was stricken out by a vote of 77 to 25, and the result showed that an overwhelming majority of the club was in favor of the renomination of Justice Barrett.

A new Conference Committee was appointed as follows: Simon Sterne, Chairman; Everett P. Wheeler, Paul Fuller, F. A. Huntington, and A. F. Cosby. An effort will be made to confer with the Republicans before their County Convention to-night. It is not thought, however, that anything will come of it, as the failure to approve the entire report is considered as releasing all the other conferrees from their pledges. The Reform Club has not taken any action against Justice Barrett.

Citizens' Union Will Nominate.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the call of President R. Fulton Cutting. The object was to authorize the Union to confer and act with the anti-Tammany forces. It was found, however, that a majority opposed such action. After an exciting debate of two and a half hours it was decided to hold a convention Saturday night, composed of the Central Committee and one delegate from each of the Assembly districts that are organized. This convention will select a ticket from the nominees of the different political organizations.

TALK OF A DEMOCRATIC FIGHT.

Ex-Gov. David B. Hill arrived at the Hoffman House late last night to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Committee there this evening. The fact that he has engaged an entire suite of rooms and has the proxy of William L. Van Alstyne, the committeeman from Albany, is taken as an indication that there is serious business ahead, and that the ex-Governor intends to lead his forces.

There is talk of a new Croker-Murphy alliance against Hill and of a bitter battle to be fought. Mr. Hill smiled when a reporter communicated the rumors to him, and, beyond saying that the committee would discuss a plan of campaign and possibly the question of permanent headquarters, refused to talk for publication.

The committee is said to stand 27 to 22 for Hill, with the Forty-fourth Senate District, comprising part of Monroe County, vacant. There is a contest there between J. Miller Kelly and William H. Tracy, each of whom received six votes in the local convention. The State Committee failed to decide the question when it was presented, and may do so again.

Among the rumors afloat last night was one predicting the turning down of Frank Campbell as Chairman and John F. Gaynor as Treasurer. Mr. Campbell had not arrived last night, and Mr. Gaynor laughed at the report affecting himself.

Among the out-of-town members who arrived last night are S. S. Taylor of Chemung, Clinton Beckworth of Herkimer, J. J. Kennedy, William Simon and F. J. Illig of Erie, Thomas H. Dowd of Chautauqua, E. T. Hickey of Monroe, and Elliot Danforth of Chenango.

REPUBLICANS FOR ALDERMEN.

The Republicans held their Assembly District Conventions for the nomination of Aldermen throughout Manhattan and the Bronx last night. Pending further efforts to effect combinations with other anti-Tammany organizations, several of these were adjourned to later dates this week.

The arrangement with the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-third district, whereby Newell Martin, the Union's candidate for Alderman, was to be indorsed in return for the Union's nomination of Willis B. Southworth, the Republican candidate for Assemblyman, was not approved without a fight. William Montgomery and William E. Graham were candidates before the convention, but Martin received 73 votes out of 110 cast, and was declared the nominee.

An alliance has been effected in the Twenty-ninth District, where Herbert Parsons was nominated at last night's convention. L. A. Wells, the Citizens' Union candidate, has withdrawn, and Mr. Parsons will receive the Union's support.

The ancient factional feud in the Twenty-seventh District showed itself in the Aldermanic Convention, where John Sabine Smith ran James A. Hawes against Alderman Joseph Oatman. The vote was: Oatman, 60½; Hawes, 18½. Mr. Oatman will be supported by the Citizens' Union.

In the Twenty-ninth District Louis F. Cardani was nominated. Mr. Cardani was the candidate of the faction opposed to Homer Folks's nomination for the Assembly, and his selection is regarded as the result of Frank Bulkley's decision not to run for the Assembly as an independent.

Charles Delaney, President of the Granite Cutters' Union, and an Independent Democrat, was named in the Thirty-second District, after a contest in which he defeated Andrew Johnson, 42 to 12.

The result in detail of the thirty-six conventions was as follows:

1—Adjourned to Oct. 11.	20—Timothy Healy.
2—Daniel Isola.	21—Armitage Matthews.
3—Geo. G. Schmalz, Jr.	22—Thomas O'Neil.
4—Adjourned to Oct. 13.	23—Newell Martin.
5—F. B. Merrill.	24—Fred'k A. Wendell.
6—Adjourned to Oct. 11.	25—Herbert Parsons.
7—Joseph J. Hannon.	26—Louis Fink.
8—Adjourned to Oct. 13.	27—Joseph Oatman.*
9—Albert J. Ferguson.	28—Jacob Nedell.
10—Julius White.	29—Louis F. Cardani.
11—Daniel Longworth.	30—James Walsh.
12—Adjourned to Oct. 13.	31—Elias Goodman.*
13—Adjourned to Oct. 13.	32—Charles Delaney.
14—Adjourned to Oct. 11.	33—Henry Wohlman, Jr.
15—Sigmund W. Kohn.	34—Albert G. Wiegand.
16—Ignatz Greenwald.	35—Hugh Duffy.
17—David Thomas Fuller.	Annexed—John F. Gee.
18—John H. Mahon.	*Renominated.
19—David M. Holmes.	

In all the districts where nominations were postponed, active negotiations are in progress with the Citizens' Union, Independent Labor, and other anti-Tammany bodies.

FOR THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

Three changes in the composition of the Municipal Court bench may result from the Tammany Municipal Court conventions held last night in ten districts of the Borough of Manhattan.

The expected turning down of Justice Wauhope Lynn and the elevation of Daniel E. Finn were accomplished in the First District, but not without a struggle. In the convention held at 184 Hudson Street 40 votes were cast for Lynn to 75 for Finn; then the nomination of the latter was made unanimous. Mr. Finn formerly was a printer, afterward served as Under Sheriff with Sheriff Sexton, and was elected to the Assembly from the First District in 1885, serving three terms in succession. He was elected again in 1894, and has represented the district since. He was the Democratic leader in the Assembly of 1897.

Benjamin Hoffman, the Tammany member of the Mazet Committee, was nominated in the Fifth District in place of Justice Henry M. Goldfogle. Mr. Hoffman is a graduate of the University of the City of New York, and has been a practicing lawyer for many years. He was elected to the Assembly from the Sixteenth District in 1894, and re-elected in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

In the Tenth District Thomas E. Murray, son of ex-Police Justice Henry Murray, was nominated to succeed Justice James A. O'Gorman, who is expected to go up higher. Mr. Murray once served as a District Court Judge.

The complete Tammany ticket for Municipal Justices is as follows:

1. Daniel E. Finn.	6. Daniel F. Martin.*
2. Herman Bolte.*	7. Herman Josephs.*
3. William F. Moore.*	8. Joseph H. Stiner.*
4. George F. Roesch.*	9. Joseph P. Fallon.*
5. Benjamin Hoffman.	10. Thomas E. Murray.
*Renominated.	

As every Municipal Court district in the city is normally Democratic, the election of this entire ticket is confidently expected by the Tammany leaders.

Queens Aldermanic Nominations.

The Democrats of the First Aldermanic District of Queens Borough yesterday renominated Alderman Joseph Geiser. In the Second District of the borough Louis Otten of Flushing was nominated to succeed Alderman James.

Assembly Nominations.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—First District, Philo S. Thornton, Democrat; Second District, William S. Herrick, Democrat; Third District, A. Z. Hyman, Democrat; Fourth District, James J. Barrett, Democrat.

ULSTER COUNTY—First District, Jacob D. Wurts, Democrat.

WARREN COUNTY—Edward T. Griffin, Democrat.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—First District, John J. Sloan, Democrat; Second District, William Henderson, Democrat; Third District, George V. B. Froet, Democrat, and James K. Apgar, Republican.

Republican Assembly Nominations.

At an adjourned meeting of the Republican Assembly Convention of the Twenty-fourth District, held last night, James J. Nugent was nominated for Assemblyman. In the Seventh District, where Charles R. Burnham was reported to have been nominated for the Assembly on Monday night, the convention at a late hour named George W. Low as the Republican candidate. Burnham was the Labor nominee.

Indianapolis Election Is Close.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—In the city election returns, ninety-five precincts reported at 11 o'clock giving a net Republican gain of 1,897. From present indications it is a neck-and-neck race between the Mayoralty candidates. There are 195 precincts in the city.

Pearl Brooches.

The great favor in which pearls are held has caused us to prepare an exceptional line of moderate priced Pearl Brooches.

We have flower designs at 5.00, with diamond centres from 8.50 up. Pearl and Diamond Crescent Pins, from 25.00,

and many others equally desirable.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

BOER ULTIMATUM REACHES LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

can Republic feels itself compelled to refer the Government of her Majesty, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, once more to the Convention of London, 1884, concluded between this republic and the United Kingdom, and which, in Article XIV., secures certain specified rights to the white population of this republic, namely, that all persons other than natives, on conforming themselves to the laws of the South African Republic—

"A—Will have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the South African Republic.

"B—They will be entitled to hire or possess houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and other premises.

"C—They may carry on their commerce, either in person or by any agent or agents, whom they may think fit to employ.

"D—They shall not be subject, in respect of their premises or property or in respect of their commerce and industry, to any taxes other than those which are, or may be, imposed upon the citizens of the said republic.

"This Government wishes further to observe that the above are the only rights which her Majesty's Government has reserved in the above convention, with regard to the Outlander population of this republic, and that a violation only of those rights could give that Government a right to diplomatic representations or intervention, while, moreover, the regulation of all other questions affecting the position of the rights of the Outlander population, under the above-mentioned convention, is handed over to the Government and representatives of the people of the South African Republic.

"Among the questions, the regulation of which falls exclusively within the competence of this Government and of the Volksraad are included those of franchise and the representation of the people in this republic, and, although this exclusive right of this Government and of the Volksraad for the regulation of the franchise and the representation of the people is indisputable, yet this Government has found occasion to discuss, in friendly fashion, the franchise and representation of the people with her Majesty's Government, without, however, recognizing any right thereto on the part of her Majesty's Government.

"This Government has also by the formulation of the now existing franchise law and by a resolution with regard to the representation, constantly held these friendly discussions before its eyes. On the part of her Majesty's Government, however, the friendly nature of these discussions has assumed more and more a threatening tone, and the minds of the people of this republic and the whole of South Africa have been excited, and a condition of extreme tension has been created, owing to the fact that her Majesty's Government could no longer agree to the legislation respecting the franchise and the resolution respecting representation in this republic, and finally by your note of Sept. 25, 1899, which broke off all friendly correspondence on the subject and intimated that her Majesty's Government must now proceed to formulate its own proposals for the final settlement.

"This Government can only see in the above intimation from her Majesty's Government a new violation of the convention of London, 1884, which does not reserve to her Majesty's Government the right to a unilateral settlement of a question which is exclusively a domestic one for this Government, and which has already been regulated by this Government.

"On account of the strained situation and the consequent serious loss in and interruption of trade in general which the correspondence respecting franchise and the representation of the people of this republic has carried in its train, her Majesty's Government has recently pressed for an early settlement, and finally pressed, by your intervention, for an answer within forty-eight hours, a demand subsequently somewhat modified in your note of Sept. 12, replied to by the note of this Government of Sept. 15, and by your note of Sept. 25, 1899; and thereafter further friendly negotiations were broken off, this Government receiving an intimation that a proposal for a final settlement would shortly be made.

"Although this promise was once more repeated, the proposal, up to now, has not reached this Government. Even while friendly correspondence was still going on, the increase of troops on a large scale was introduced by her Majesty's Government, the troops being stationed in the neighborhood of the borders of this republic.

"Having regard to occurrences in the history of this republic, which it is unnecessary here to call to mind, this republic felt obliged to regard this military force in the neighborhood of its borders as a threat against the independence of the South African Republic, since it was aware of no circumstances which would justify the presence of such a military force in South Africa and in the neighborhood of its borders.

"In an answer to an inquiry with respect thereto, addressed to His Excellency the High Commissioner, this Government received, to its great astonishment, in answer a veiled insinuation that from the side of the republic an attack was being made on her Majesty's colonies, and, at the same time, a mysterious reference to possibilities, whereby this Government was strengthened in its suspicion that the independence of this republic was being threatened.

"As a defensive measure this Government was, therefore, obliged to send a portion of the burghers of this republic in order to offer requisite resistance to similar possibilities."

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY SENT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent, telegraphing Tuesday, says a short and very dignified reply has been communicated to Conyngham Greene, the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, by Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, to be handed to the Boer Government on Wednesday.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"We learn from a trustworthy source that the British Government has also dispatched a note containing stringent demands, which must have crossed the Boer ultimatum.

"Diplomacy has thus said its last word, and the last word on each side is of the kind to which the other is not in the least likely to yield."

The Times says it has reason to believe that the Government's reply to President Krüger will contain simply a brief expression of regret that he should have taken the serious step involved in addressing a communication of such a nature to her Majesty's Government, and the announcement that her Majesty's Government has no further communication to make to him at the present moment.

CABINET COUNCIL ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Cabinet has been summoned to meet at the Foreign Office on Friday next.

TROOPS MOVING ON THE BORDER.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 10.—It is learned from an authentic source that a detachment of carbineer scouts saw a party of Free State Boers in Natal territory near Berg. Upon being observed, the Boers retreated immediately.

Commandant Viljoen, commanding the Free State artillery, is marching toward Albertina, near Stanreenens, where the Boers are massed.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Pretoria to a Cape Town newspaper says that Commandant Gen. Joubert has issued a notice to the troops in the different laagers to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate advance.

The Transvaal, the dispatch also says, hopes to arrange to send the European mails by way of Delagoa Bay.

MARTIAL LAW TO-DAY, PERHAPS.

Free State Will Support Whatever Action Transvaal Takes.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Monday evening, says:

"Martial law may be proclaimed on Wednesday, but all depends upon Great Britain's reply. The Transvaal forces are being augmented by volunteers of all nationalities. The War Office is very busy. Ambulance parties are starting for the front. There is still a faint hope that war may be averted.

"Owing to the state of the country, and the sad circumstances which prevail, it has been officially announced that there will be no birthday reception at the Presidency. Matters are becoming critical, and many of the burghers in the three main commandoes are impatient, and feel that it is suicidal to wait the arrival of overwhelming reinforcements from Europe. The President has done his utmost to stem this feeling, in the hope that diplomacy might still settle matters.

"During the past few days telegraphic conferences have been held with President Steyn, and whatever course shall be taken by the Transvaal will receive the commendation and support of the Free State.

"It is freely rumored in the town, and is believed to be correct, that the Government assumed its firm position because Great Britain's new proposals have not arrived, though Conyngham Greene, British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, informed State Secretary Reitz nine days ago that they would be formulated in a few days' time. Consequently the burghers are alarmed at the continued dispatch of troops from England and India."

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The reports from all the military centres show that the mobilization orders are received with the greatest enthusiasm, now that President Krüger has crossed the Rubicon and taken the irrevocable step of issuing an ultimatum.

When the New South Wales Lancers traversed the city to embark for South Africa this morning tens of thousands assembled to do homage to the little handful of soldiery representing the empire's loyalty.

From the arrival of the squadron at Waterloo Station to the entraining at Fenchurch Street Station, tumultuous scenes of wild enthusiasm marked the route traversed. The bands were allowed to play nothing but "Soldiers of the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen," in which the dense crowds joined.

It is doubtful if such a frenzied welcome was ever before witnessed in London. There was an incessant roar of cheers and song until the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, was reached. Here traffic was completely blocked by the surging throngs, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the Lord Mayor, Sir John Voce Moore, in the full robes of office, restrained the singing and vociferous cheering while he addressed the colonial troops, wishing them godspeed and expressing the interest of the country in their heroic determination to assist in asserting imperial authority in South Africa.

Sir John Moore said: "I hope there will not be war, but the necessities of the moment require a demonstration of authority." The inspiring scene closed with the singing of the national anthem, the Lord Mayor leading.

A similar demonstration took place at Fenchurch Street Station. The windows in the neighborhood were crowded with sightseers, who showered miniature Union Jacks and squares of bunting bearing portraits of the Queen upon the passing troops.

ATTACK ON MAFEKING EXPECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated Monday, says:

"The military are making every preparation. It is expected that an attack will be made to-night, and the men are sleeping on their arms, the outposts have been strengthened, and every one has been warned to be ready. It is thought the enemy will attempt to shell the town at daybreak. Nearly all the women who remain here have volunteered to assist in ambulance work.

"Machine guns have been placed in position, and stands of arms have been provided at various points in the native quarter in order that in case of attack the natives may be armed. It is stated that the total strength of the Boers in the neighborhood is 9,000. Our outposts form a complete cordon, which no one is allowed to cross unless provided with a pass.

"The chief of the Baralongs in a conversation expressed his willingness and readiness to fight against the Boers, but this is forbidden by the Government."

GEN. JOUBERT'S RELIANCE

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical, member of the House of Commons for Caithness, who all along has worked hard for peace, has just received a characteristic letter of thanks from Commandant General Joubert, in which Gen. Joubert declares that Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, and Mr. Chamberlain are responsible for the mischief. He says:

"The Johannesburg clique say that Mr. Chamberlain regards the existence of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal as two blocks which, as Cecil Rhodes has said, must be wiped out from the map. He seems desirous to do this with the blood of the Afrikander people and of the poor British soldiers. We do not desire war. We know we are not a match for the powerful armies of Great Britain and her willing colonies; we never have been able to do anything against England's might.

"Mr. Chamberlain is trying to drive us into the Red Sea, but I still hope God will speak to the kind heart of her Majesty the Queen and that of her noble people, and that they will not allow this wicked Haman to cool his hatred against our land's Mordecai. We are convinced that Chamberlain will try to conquer our country, and we shall try to prevent him, by the help of God, to the last drop of our blood."

THE CESSION OF DELAGOA BAY.

Formal Report May Be Made Next Week—Price Said to be $40,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—It is reported that at the coming special session of Parliament formal announcement will be made of the cession of Delagoa Bay and the surrounding territory in Portuguese East Africa to Great Britain.

The price is said to be £8,000,000, ($40,000,000.)

The Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, Senhor Soveral, called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and had an interview with Lord Salisbury, and his visit is naturally connected in the public mind with the alleged purchase by Great Britain of Delagoa Bay. A dispatch tending to confirm the report of this purchase comes from Lorenzo Marques. It states that the British third-class cruiser Philomel is anchored fifteen miles off the port and is supposed to be awaiting the arrival of transports and warships to pilot them into the harbor. It is quite certain, however, that the transports would not go to Lorenzo Marques unless the British were about to fly their flag over the port.

Swaziland Deserted.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 10.—Refugees who have arrived here report that Swaziland, the administration of which is under the Government of the South African Republic in accordance with the convention of 1884 between Great Britain and the Transvaal, is entirely deserted by British and Boers. They say the police have been withdrawn and the prisons thrown open. The shops are at the mercy of the Kafirs, who are collecting at King's Kraal.

Free State Railways in Difficulty.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, notes the difficulties in working the railroads, owing to the resignations of the employes. The Orange Free State authorities are already borrowing engineers from the Transvaal.

Laing's Nek Now Fortified.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Boers have constructed forts commanding Laing's Nek, and guns have been mounted on Mount Pogwane and Mount Prospect.

3,000,000 Cartridges Forwarded.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—War preparations by Great Britain are being pushed with the greatest energy. The Woolwich Arsenal has already forwarded to South Africa over 3,000,000 cartridges for rifles and machine guns, and the reservists continue to respond eagerly to the mobilization proclamation.

Free State Releases Coal Seized.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—According to a dispatch from Durban, the coal that was seized by the Orange Free State authorities has been released, the officials explaining that it was seized because they thought the Transvaal mines were likely to close.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:55 A. M.—982 Third Avenue; Annie Garvin; damage, $50.

8:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Harlem River; Warren-Scharf Paving Company; damage slight.

BRYAN MEN FAIL IN CLINTON.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., October 10.—Assemblyman Edmund J. Pickett of Saranac was unanimously renominated at the Clinton County Democratic Convention here to-day.

Wilmer H. Dunn of Champlain was named for Surrogate, Stephen K. Ryan of Plattsburg for County Treasurer, and John N. Stowe of Mooers for Superintendent of the Poor.

The gold-standard Democrats outvoted the Bryan followers, and resolutions which had been prepared indorsing Bryan and the Chicago platform were smothered in committee. No resolutions of any kind were adopted. Many of the delegates were not in favor of nominating any candidate for Assemblyman. It was thought that indorsing the Republican candidate would make certain the election of a Democratic County ticket, but Mr. Croker had sent word that an Assemblyman ought to be nominated, as the Democrats are counting on a Democratic Assemblyman from Clinton County. The convention obeyed Mr. Croker's wishes.

Joseph Ladue, founder of Dawson City, who became a wealthy man through the discovery of gold on his lands in Alaska, sat in the convention as a delegate.

W. & J. Sloane

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BIGELOW WILTON CARPETINGS

An especially desirable floor covering for Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Reception Rooms, Halls and Stairways. These Carpets are extremely rich in design and color, and are made under our personal supervision.

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The goods used in these garments manufactured expressly for us by the best foreign and domestic makers. Novel in design. Beautiful and artistic. Not equalled by any ready-made clothing shown in this country.

Special and exclusive patterns—sold only at our establishment. All new styles. No advance in prices.

Fourth Avenue, Astor Place. Lafayette Place. Opposite Cooper Union.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, light to fresh southerly winds.

The weather was cloudy yesterday, and scattered rains occurred in the Mississippi and the Lower Ohio Valleys. Light rains also occurred in the North Pacific Coast districts, and snow was reported with a temperature 10 degrees below freezing in the region north of Western Montana. The temperature was above the seasonable average east of the Mississippi, except along the immediate Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and was below the average generally west of the Mississippi. The bar

TO PREPAY DEBT INTEREST

Treasury Department to Anticipate It Up to July 1 Next.

WILL RELIEVE STRINGENCY

Interest Due Nov. 1 to be Paid in Full —Rebate of Two-tenths of 1 Per Cent. a Month for That Due Later.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip has decided to anticipate the interest for the entire fiscal year, the period ending with July 1, 1900. The interest due Nov. 1 will be paid in full without discount, but if holders of bonds wish to take advantage of the offer to anticipate interest due at subsequent dates, a discount at the rate of two-tenths of 1 per cent. a month will be exacted.

The amount of interest due from now until the end of the fiscal year is about $30,000,000. The prepayment of this amount will, it is believed, be a relief of much importance to the present stringent money situation; while, on the other hand, the discount will be a saving of a large amount to the Government. The Treasury is in a position to advance these interest payments without the least embarrassment.

The interest due Nov. 1 is made up of the 3 per cent. loan of 1898, the fives of 1904, and the fours of 1925. There is $1,600,660 coupon interest which will be payable at all Sub-Treasuries Oct. 13. The books for the registered bonds of 1904 and 1925 do not close until Oct. 15. The checks for the interest on those registered bonds will be mailed Oct. 25, and the checks for the interest on the registered threes will be mailed Oct. 23. The total prepayment of November interest is $4,363,244.

"The Treasury is in a position to undertake very readily the prepayment of all the interest due during this fiscal year, large as that amount is," said Mr. Vanderlip today. "The cash balance is an extraordinarily large one, being now nearly $290,000,000. It was larger than this a year ago, but we were then just receiving the payments for the $200,000,000 war loan. Our cash balance now, however, is far larger than it has averaged for many years, and if receipts continue to bear anything like so favorable a relation to expenditures as they have recently, it promises to be still larger, instead of being reduced.

"If the holders of all the bonds should this month take advantage of the offer for this prepayment of interest, it would be a saving to the Government of $249,478 in the rebate which would be demanded. The several classes of United States bonds are now selling in the market on a basis of about 2 4-10 per cent. per annum, and the rebate which the Government asks—two-tenths of 1 per cent. a month—is at that same rate. If the demand for money is as urgent as it is in some quarters represented to be, it would seem as if holders ought to be glad to anticipate the fiscal year's interest when the discount is so small, and that the situation ought to be to a great extent relieved by this action.

"I see no reason why this prepayment of interest should not meet with approval from every quarter. From the Government point of view, it is certainly advantageous, in view of the extraordinary cash balance the Government has lying idle in its vaults, and of the saving which the discount will make, while, on the other hand, it offers to the money markets over $25,000,000 which can be obtained with the slight sacrifice of a discount at the rate of two-tenths of 1 per cent. a month, which, in view of the 30 and 40 per cent. quotations that have been made for call money in New York, should look most reasonable."

MOST FINANCIERS PLEASED.

Decision Meets with General Approval —A Suggestion that the Extended Four-and-a-Halfs Be Redeemed.

News of the decision of the Treasury Department to anticipate the payment of the November interest on the war loan of last year, the 1904 5 per cents., and the 1925 4 per cents., and, subject to a rebate, to pay the interest in advance which matures between Nov. 1 next and July 1, 1900, was well received in Wall Street.

The payment of the November interest was expected, and the additional relief is regarded as a bonus, but fully warranted by the condition of the Treasury and the growing stringent money conditions. Comment favorable to Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who closely studied the money situation during his recent visits to New York, was general. While the effect of the measure of relief will be gradual, results of it will appear within a week. As a banker put it: "There is no sentiment about money; what is needed is money, and nothing but money can work a change. The action of the Government may be regarded as a promise to help. It will have—and has had—a sentimental effect on rates, but until the interest flows into general circulation the money market conditions will continue to be ruled by the amount of money available and the demand for it." The call loan rate yesterday was from 8 to 10 per cent., closing at 4 per cent., on a slackening of demand.

OPINIONS OF FINANCIERS.

While no banker or financier caviled at the action of the Treasury Department, many declined to be identified with the views they expressed because they apprehended criticism of a financial policy which permitted or resulted in a Treasury glut and a market stringency. But some prominent authorities gave their opinions openly.

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, said that in anticipating the payment of interest the Treasury Department had given an earnest of its desire to aid the commercial interests of the country by cooperating with the banks. Business affairs were in a satisfactory condition, and if there existed a tendency to stringency in money it was an evidence of the demands for capital to be employed in the expansion of business affairs, a sure sign of prosperity.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton said: "I certainly think the action will have a very good effect, and should result in a considerable easing in the money market."

The President of a well-known National bank said: "The move is a wise one and will prove highly beneficial. The anticipation of the November interest will let loose at once a goodly amount of money; while in respect to the prepayment of the public interest up to July, if there is an active demand for money the banks and trust companies can afford to pay the discount, and I have no doubt many of them will take advantage of the opportunity. A law of Congress was passed especially to provide for such relief as that which the Secretary of the Treasury has now offered.

"Of course I have never thought that there was any real money stringency, but I certainly think the recent so-called high rates have been a good thing for the public. We had, in certain lines of business and investments, been pushing along at break-neck speed, and in a more or less muddle-headed fashion. The awakening came none too soon, and it is just as well it did, for otherwise we might have had a disastrous panic precipitated."

Another National bank President said: "Apart from the money which it will release, the action of the Government is good for the sentiment back of it, and will certainly help along the Street."

PRESENT SYSTEM ANTIQUATED.

The views of another important Wall Street banker were: "It is a good thing that the people's money is to be returned to the people for their use. The policy of locking up public moneys in the Treasury threatened to make a monetary stringency at a time when money throughout the country was more plentiful than ever before. It was the people's money, and for lack of it the people were made to suffer. The trouble with the present system of Government finance is that it is antiquated. No other first-class country in the world locks up public funds so that the public is excluded from whatever advantage is derivable from them."

Another banker and student of finance said: "The remedy as devised is adequate. It will release a lot of money, and result in general and healthy investment. But it is shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen, and a confession that the National financial system is at fault. Provision should have been made against such a contingency, especially with the lessons of the past still fresh in our memory. No such piling up of money should have been permitted."

The action of the Treasury Department was fully indorsed by A. A. Housman of A. A. Housman & Co., James Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co., A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank; H. S. Redmond of Redmond, Kerr & Co., and other brokers and bankers.

The authorities at the Sub-Treasury declined to discuss the action of the department because they had no official knowledge of it. Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman said: "I really know as much about this as of a pale pink rumor that the Government has a bond refunding scheme on hand, only I am convinced that the plan to anticipate interest has taken shape and that we shall have advice on the subject from the department to-morrow."

A FURTHER SUGGESTION.

A member of one of the largest bond houses in America said:

"So far, so good. But let the Government go a little beyond this very commendable action and create for itself in a moment a very enviable popularity. The $25,364,500 of 2 per cents., extended four and a halfs, are redeemable at its pleasure. Let it forthwith redeem this portion of the outstanding debt at par and render substantial financial assistance. It may be necessary to resort to a financial coup if the money situation does not improve, and the redemption of the twos is to my mind and in the opinion of a great many financiers an easy solution of the situation, and far better financiering than to go into the market and buy bonds at an enormous premium.

"There was ample precedent for to-day's action by the Treasury Department. Take that of 1890. The Secretary of the Treasury anticipated the payment of interest on the National debt, without rebate, by the way, from Sept. 6, 1890, to July 1, 1891. Affairs were in the same condition as to-day, a plethora of money in the Treasury, a financial frost in the money market, and this notwithstanding the expediencies of disbursements and purchase and redemption of bonds. The anticipation of interest on fours and sixes gave the market $12,000,951. In seventy-five days there was $76,000,000 of public money set free, and the net gain in circulation was over $45,000,000. This was prior to the sale of $17,000,000 in bonds under the circular of Sept. 13, 1890.

"The present anticipation of interest payments should, in theory, put about $30,000,000 in circulation. I see that some estimate that about 75 per cent. of this will be taken advantage of. In my judgment not over one-third of the bondholders will want their interest prepaid. This will give $10,000,000 before Dec. 31 next. In one way of looking at it, such a sum will be a drop in the bucket, unless money sent West for the crops and business expansions returns in a flood. Anyway it's an argument for the redemption of the 2 per cents.; that done, the circulation would be increased about $25,000,000, enough to materially help the situation."

BONDS AFFECTED.

Under the Treasury order the following interest-bearing debt of the United States is affected:

Bonds.	Outstanding.
2 per cents., all registered, interest due on 1st day of March, June, September, and December.....	*$25,364,500
3 per cents., registered and coupon, interest due on 1st day of February, May, August, and November.....	200,000,000
4 per cents., registered and coupon, interest due on first day of January and April	490,984,450
4 per cents., registered and coupon, interest due on 1st day of July and October	68,682,250
4 per cents., registered and coupon, interest due on 1st day of February and May	111,662,900
4 per cents, registered and coupon, interest due on 1st day of August and November	50,652,500
5 per cents., registered and coupon, interest due on 1st day of February and May	65,969,200
5 per cents., registered and coupon, interest due on 1st day of August and November	34,030,800
4 per cent. refunding certificates.....	41,130

*Extended 4½ per cents.

The Treasury report of yesterday of United States bonds held in trust for National banks shows: To secure circulation, 3s of 1898, $49,116,860; 2s, $20,865,600; 4s of 1907, $128,728,800; 4s of 1925, $18,002,750; 5s, $14,654,100; total, $231,368,110. To secure public moneys, 3s of 1898, $23,867,340; 2s, $1,807,500; 4s of 1907, $28,534,600; 4s of 1925, $7,909,500; 5s, $8,221,000; District of Columbia 3-65, $75,000; total, $70,414,940.

It is possible that to-day the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange may take action in regard to the anticipation of interest on the National funded debt, so as to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding as to what, in the circumstances, constitutes a good delivery. Many dealers are of the opinion that such action is unnecessary, because the Stock Exchange has so little to do with Government bonds that it makes no difference. Besides, the transactions would be "ex interest," or otherwise, as the individual transactions might dictate.

EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

Of the Government decision a Wall Street bulletin said:

The offer of the Treasury Department to offset the unfavorable effect of the heavy internal revenue and customs collections on the money market, by anticipating Government interest, has already made an impression on the time money situation. Lenders still hold to a 6 per cent. figure, but offer the money for all periods from thirty days to six months. Until late yesterday the banks were unwilling to put out money for a less period than six months. It is expected that a good deal of money will be borrowed now on thirty days' time. The New York holders of Government securities will receive about $3,650,000 out of the entire amount of interest due Nov. 1, which will be anticipated. It is certain that the banks, trust companies, and other corporations owning Government bonds will also avail themselves of the anticipation of interest until July 1, 1900, the end of the Government's fiscal year. A number of high banking officials have stated their intention to take advantage of the offer. With dealers in Governments, the situation will be somewhat different and the result will probably be that two different quotations will be made for Governments.

In monetary circles the impression is general that the action of the Treasury, in anticipating interest due on Government bonds up to the end of the fiscal year, will go a great way toward completely changing the course of the money market. The object undoubtedly was to bridge over the interval before the natural return flow of money to this city from the interior. The effect substantially is to pay out in the aggregate between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 at 2½ per cent., which amount can be lent out, netting the difference between that rate and whatever figure for money may be ruling in the open market. Leading Government bond houses and officials of savings banks and other financial institutions agree in saying that no confusion will result from the step in quoting Governments. The New York banks have gained in cash nearly $3,000,000 from the gold imports from Europe and the cashing at the Sub-Treasury of San Francisco credits.

The announcement of the Government interest plan gave a fillip to a dull and narrow stock market yesterday afternoon, and there was an appreciable advance in the general list. At the Sub-Treasury announcement was made of the transfer of $100,000 to New Orleans on cotton crop account, and $500,000 in gold certificates arrived. By the Kaiser Friedrich arrived $218,976 in gold bars for Lazard Frères and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

A story told around the "tickers" yesterday was that on Monday a money broker lent $3,000,000 at 12 per cent. on the floor of the Stock Exchange, naming as his principals two trust companies. When the borrowers sent in their collateral they were informed that they would be charged only 6 per cent.

HOGS TEAR A FAINTING MAN.

His Sister, Unable to Rescue, Watched Him Six Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

CHENEY, Neb., Oct. 10.—John A. Barton, living ten miles from here, fell into his hog pen while in a fit yesterday, and, in spite of the frantic efforts of his sister, was almost devoured by the animals before help was secured.

Mrs. Brunson, his sister, saw him fall and ran at once to the pen. The hogs were already tearing the body to pieces, though life was not extinct. She beat the hogs back, but there was no one around to help drag the man from the pen, and the woman was unable to rescue him.

Several times the sister started for help, but each time the hogs rushed upon the body and renewed their attack. The woman remained beside the pen six hours, until neighbors happened in. Barton was subject to fainting spells. He is in a critical state.

Telephone War Likely in Rockford.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 10.—What may result in a bitter telephone war here was inaugurated by the introduction in the City Council of a petition from the Union Electric Telephone and Telegraph Company asking for a franchise to put in a system, their rates to be $30 a year for business houses, $18 for residences, and $12 for party lines, all to be long-distance metallic telephones. This is a large cut from the rates of the Bell Company. The new company has secured 800 subscribers, many of them being present users of the Bell telephones. It is proposed to organize a local stock company to build the system.

Colored Citizens Aroused.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—The colored residents of East Orange held a mass meeting to-night and decided to form a branch of the American Protective League and make the question of race distinction in the East Orange school a political issue. The Board of Education of East Orange established an ungraded class for colored children and placed it in charge of a colored teacher. This it is claimed by the colored residents of the town is unconstitutional, and they say they will seek redress.

TO BE NEW HAVEN'S PRESIDENT

Vice President Hall to be Elected, but Not Until November—New York Central's Interest Small.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 10.—A week from to-morrow, on Oct. 18, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Haven Road will be held and the incoming Board of Directors for the year 1899-1900 elected. It is generally understood that at that meeting there will be no contest of any sort, and that the old Board of Directors will be re-elected. At the next regular meeting of the Directors, on the second Saturday of November, the board will meet to organize, and will then accept the resignation of President Charles P. Clark and elect his successor. The choice of the board will undoubtedly be the present Vice President of the road, John M. Hall. President Clark will not, however, retire from active participation in the affairs of the railroad over which he has presided for thirteen years. He will retain his position as a Director of the company, and will probably be also elected President Emeritus and Chairman of an advisory committee.

While it is true that at the time of President Clark's resignation the matter of his successor was much in doubt, it can be stated now on the highest authority that the selection is practically decided, and that Judge Hall will be the man. That there will be no outside interference is assured. The matter has been thoroughly canvassed, and there is no question as to where the Directors stand. It is Mr. Clark's wish that he be succeeded by Judge Hall, and if the election of the latter had to be forced President Clark would have influence enough to force it. It is Mr. Clark's wish to retire easily and gradually from his position, and to have his present Vice President assume the duties of the office, so that things may run on as they have and he himself may have a prominent part in the management. That this will be acquiesced in by the Directors is assured.

Since the resignation of Mr. Clark there have been various rumors to the effect that the New York Central owners would take a hand in the new disposition of things and would swing the road over to New York interests at the coming stockholders' meeting. These rumors are denied authoritatively, however, and from such sources that there can be no doubt as to their mistaken basis. In the first place there is not enough stock held in New York to control the situation, if the New York Central gentlemen desired to control it, and in the second place there is no reason to suppose that they do, according to railroad officers here. The consolidation of the two roads would be to the gain of neither, it is claimed, and could not be managed, at least at the present time. A combine which is much more likely is that of the New Haven and the Boston and Maine, and this may be the outcome of a year or two more experimenting in the New England railroad field. At present, however, there is no chance, say those in high places, for any combination. The New Haven Road is satisfied to remain as it is. Talk of a Pennsylvania alliance is said to be equally unreliable. By the terms of the lease of the facilities of the Grand Central Station at New York the New Haven Road gives up its terminal at Forty-second Street whenever it forms any coalition with another road, and this would be suicidal to the New Haven. At present the New Haven and the Pennsylvania have very close freight arrangements, and talk of any move that would jeopardize those interests is regarded here as nonsense. At the same time friendly relations with the New York Central are to be kept intact, and it is evident to the New Haven Directors that anything that would injure either alliance is out of the question.

The influence of Vanderbilt stock in the New Haven is stated here by railroad officers to be nothing. The belief that such a control was in the hands of the New York Central interests, it is said here, is due to the joint occupancy of the Grand Central Station by the two roads. The station property is a separate organization and a corporation by itself, consisting of the New York Central, New York and Harlem, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads. Its officers are appointed by the three parties interested, and in the event of their not agreeing the Governor of the State of New York appoints the Superintendent, and the latter appoints his subordinate officers. The New Haven Road ends at Woodlawn and pays a per capita to the Harlem on all passengers into the Grand Central Station from Woodlawn. The local road is merely a tenant.

That the stock held in New York is in no case sufficient to swing the road over is seen from the appended figures, taken from the 1898 report of President Clark and the figures as they stand to-day. Since 1898 there has been an increase of $4,000,000 in the outstanding capital stock.

	1899.	1898.
Massachusetts	$18,000,000	$16,000,000
Connecticut	13,000,000	12,000,000
New York	17,000,000	17,000,000
Rhode Island	3,000,000	3,000,000
Other States	3,000,000	2,000,000

WOMAN MURDERED IN LOWELL.

Body Identified as That of Mrs. Fanny Boyd—Three Men Arrested.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 10.—The body of a young woman was found in a lonely place on Pawtucket Street, near the Merrimac River, here, at 2 o'clock this morning. It was evident that the woman had been strangled.

The body was identified late this afternoon by Peter Boyd of this city as that of his wife, Fanny Boyd. The husband informed the officers that his wife had been missing from home since 11 o'clock last night. When she went away at that time she left no word as to her destination. Mr. Boyd was positive in his identification, and while standing over the body exclaimed, "I will kill the murderers!"

No clue to the perpetrators of the deed had been obtained up to a late hour to-night, but the police are detaining three men on suspicion.

The police claim to have evidence that a man who was with the woman was beaten and robbed by three men who had followed the couple to the scene of the tragedy.

Joseph H. Budjford and wife, living about fifty yards from where the body was found, heard a man, evidently intoxicated, and a woman quarrelling in front of their house after midnight. Mr Budjford ordered them to move on, and as they did so he noticed that three men, who had been hiding behind trees across the street, followed them. He started out on his bicycle after a policeman. When he returned, in an hour or more, with a patrolman, the woman was dead, lying by the side of the road.

Mrs. Budjford, during her husband's absence, had heard screams, and shortly afterward saw three men go up to a street lamp near her door. She heard one say: "It's a silver open-faced watch, and it's five minutes to 1 by it," while another said: "I have this to defend me." They then apparently returned to the pair, for in a short time Mrs. Budjford heard the woman cry, "Now you've done it!" and afterward heard her moan. Then silence fell, and the three men walked hurriedly away from the scene.

Patrick Whelan is one of the men detained on suspicion. He was arrested at noon. Whelan is from Springfield, and was recently released from State prison.

It developed that Policeman James Dunlavey refused to go to the scene when first notified of the quarrel, and he has been suspended by the Mayor.

OTTO P. EBERHARDT A SUICIDE.

The Austria-Hungary ex-Vice Consul Shoots Himself.

Otto P. Eberhardt, for many years Vice Consul here for Austria-Hungary, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a revolver in his apartment at 263 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. His wife left him alone in their flat at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and went out. When she returned he was lying on the parlor floor, dead, with a bullet hole through his head and a revolver in his hand. Dr. T. U. Joyce was called, and he said that Mr. Eberhardt had been dead for an hour or more.

Until four years ago Mr. Eberhardt was Vice Consul here for Austria-Hungary. He discovered some irregularities in the affairs of the Consular office and reported them to the home Government, a service for which he received a reward of $6,000. Afterward, through a change in the Consulship, he lost his position and since then had engaged in the practice of law at 32 Broadway. Last Christmas he was arrested and spent one night in the Tombs in connection with a bill-collecting transaction. He collected a bill for an Austrian cigar manufacturer and held the money pending the settlement of a dispute about his commissions. He was never prosecuted, but the affair seemed to worry him.

His wife said last night that he had been despondent for some days. He had been in the country twenty years and was a citizen.

BEST & Co.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Hats.

Boys differ so much in their requirements that you are never certain of finding in the limited assortments kept in general stores exactly the hat that is entirely becoming.

But there is never any trouble here—and never any failure. We always have the proper hat, and in everything else for Children—exactly what is wanted.

College Hats, $1.00.
Alpines, $2.00 to $2.75.
Derbys, $1.90 to $3.00.
Tam O'Shanters—silk embroidery, $1.35.
Worsted Toques, pretty colors, 39c.
Knockabout Felt Hats, cardinal and blue, 75c.

60-62 West 23d St.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Edward L. Sendler, a Sing Sing Prisoner, Restored to Citizenship.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Edward L. Sendler, a prisoner at the State Prison, was released to-day upon a full pardon. Sendler was convicted in New York City on May 5 of grand larceny in the second degree. He was sentenced to two years and a half in prison.

Since he has been here his mother has seen him as often as the rules allowed. She said recently that her son had been convicted as a result of mistaken identity, and she had affidavits to prove this, which would be sent to the Governor.

That she sent these proofs, and they were found correct, appears to be the case, as last night an unconditional pardon and restoration to citizenship arrived at the prison. It was signed by Gov. Roosevelt on Oct. 9.

BOOM IN BROOM CORN.

Sells for $100 a Ton in Illinois, and Likely to be Still Dearer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—This has been a day of excitement in the broom corn belt of Illinois. Brush reached the coveted price of $100 a ton. Three crops in this vicinity were sold to-day at this figure.

That the price will go still higher is the opinion of every well-informed person. It has advanced $30 within the past ten days, and until the manufacturers get supplied it will go higher. A conservative estimate says that three-fourths of this year's crop is already sold. Many orders from foreign buyers to local brokers have been refused, because the brush was not to be had.

This is the first time in ten years that the farmers have been able to control the market.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—T. R. Mitchell, London; Gen. Roy Stone, Washington.

ASTOR—John A. Wauchope, London; L. Silverman, London.

BUCKINGHAM—George I. French, Lumberton, N. C.; Capt. Kenneth R. Campbell, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Thomas Tait, Montreal; Baron Francis Koenig, Stuttgart; Baron Von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. M. Maddocks, Bradford, England; J. E. Almeda, Navolato, Mexico.

GILSEY—Chester C. Mercury, Haiti; Edward Warren Sawyer, Paris.

GRAND—John R. Walker, Toronto; Col. S. Rever, United States Signal Corps; W. W. Tierney, El Paso.

HOFFMAN—E. L. Sawyer, Toronto; Andre Morrens, Antwerp; A. C. Routier, Quebec; Bryan Dermody, Pensacola; F. S. Haris, Guadalajara, Mexico.

HOLLAND—W. L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia; Marshall Field, Chicago; Earle Stockle, Zurich.

IMPERIAL—Judge F. E. Searles, Duluth; Judge H. W. Cullyford, Duluth.

MANHATTAN—Ponsonby Ogle, London.

MARLBOROUGH—John Billings, Hamilton, Ontario.

MURRAY HILL—John W. Hogan, Syracuse; W. Rees Davies, Governor General of the Bahamas.

SAVOY—Richardson Clover, United States Navy.

VENDOME—Frederick A. Jacobs, Honolulu.

WALDORF—W. W. Beirce, New Orleans; Loring Andrews, Cincinnati; Erastus Wells, St. Louis; Dr. J. H. Linsley, Burlington, Vt.; L. E. Bagley, England; Andrew Carnegie, Jr., Pittsburg; J. R. Gray, Atlanta; Charles Jacobs, London; C. T. Williams, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Boyce, hats and caps; G. H. Conde, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; Frank Church, general buyer; 52 Franklin Street.

Crowder Brothers, Petersburg, Va.; G. L. Crowder, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; Bay State Hotel.

Epstein, Jacob, Baltimore; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Weatherhead, wash goods; W. F. Maloney, gloves; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Guiman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, laces and embroideries; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Greenberg & Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.; B. S. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Heuger, William, Co., Buffalo; A. Hamling, notions, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hoyt, Sefton, Hoyt Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; J. G. Hoyt, upholstery goods; Everett House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. Conn, cloaks and suits; 45 Mercer Street; Grand Hotel.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, carpets, dress goods, and cloaks; Miss A. Brown, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, boys' clothing; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Co., Chicago; I. H. Kuh, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lazard, C., Co., New Orleans, La.; J. C. Lazard, woolens, 258 Church St.; Hoffman House.

Libby, J. R., & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, silks and ribbons; Hotel Netherland.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Givilling, millinery and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. H. Miller, cloaks and millinery; Colonnade Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Sheridan, underwear and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

Stearns, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. A. Taylor, ribbons, embroideries, and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Whitney, ribbons; 464 Broome Street; Holland House.

Silver, Weil & Joseph, Cleveland, Ohio; M. T. Silver, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Wordell, M. M., Fall River; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Neil, muslin underwear; Miss F. Manahan, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; Julius Kaufman, sporting goods; 690 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Auerbach, M., St. Paul, Minn.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Clarence Marks, velvets; Hoffman House.

McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; A. McAuslan, hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Sampson Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. G. Sampson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; John Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington: T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; F. B. Mack, domestics; 434 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayres, clothing; Hotel Westminster.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; H. Cowperthwaite, school stationery; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, furnishing goods; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

A Sale of Well Made Shoes Commences Here To-Day.

Our shoe buyer has just returned from a visit to the best American cobblers—a business visit. For some days back cases of excellent shoes have been arriving, and there are more to come. They were carefully bought in the greatest shoe centre of the world—bought direct from the makers, and they're here for your choosing at prices lower than a middle man could afford to hand them to us. The sale begins to-day. These few items from the many:

WOMEN'S SHOES, black box calf and velour calfskin and kid, English bulldog or coin toes, patent leather or kid tips, new fall weights, hand-sewed welt and McKay sewed, all sizes and widths, instead of $3.00 and $3.50 . . . 1.95

WOMEN'S SHOES, hand-sewed, welted and light-weight soles, black kid, button or lace, patent and kid tips, English or coin toes, new, stylish last, worth $2.98, at . . . 1.69

BOYS' and GIRLS' SHOES, box calf and Dongola, lace or button, sizes 9 to 2 . . . 1.39

WOMEN'S BLACK KIDSKIN SHOES, good styles, new goods, right weight for fall, button or lace, patent leather and kid tips, silk top facing, every pair warranted, good $2 value . . . 1.27

MISSES' SHOES, Dongola, button or lace, kid or patent tip, spring heel, sizes 12 to 2 . . . 98c

BOYS' SHOES, satin calf, bulldog toe, lace, the $2.50 kind . . . 1.49

BOYS' and GIRLS' SHOES, satin and box calf, lace, spring heel, sizes, 9 to 13 . . . 79c

This Sale of Imported Dress Goods Means a Saving of Half or More.

Special tables are laden with handsome fabrics from leading looms of France and Germany. A well-known American importer sold us all he had at prices abnormally low because we bought so largely. A usual value range, and a fair one, would be from 50 cents to $1.25. The prevailing price range here is, per yard,

25c., 39c. and 49c.

This is only one more demonstration of the power of large merchandising. It is one sure proof of the true eminence of our Dress Goods Store.

Thousands of Pairs of Gloves Went from Here Last Week.

It would be difficult to tell how many of you visited this glove sale last week. We know that many of you bought six or a dozen pairs, and in that you were wise, for we cannot soon duplicate these offers. We repeat three items. These will last a day or two longer.

FOR MEN—2-clasp EVENING PEARL GLACES with Paris points and black stitchings, good value at $1.25; all sizes here at . . . 49c

FOR WOMEN—MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDES, 8B length, all sizes, very desirable colors, value $1.25 per pair, at . . . 49c

FOR MISSES—4-button SUEDES and 6B length MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDES, in all desirable colors and sizes, instead of $1 per pair . . . 49c

THIRD FLOOR.

A Picture Sale.

Colored Photographs.

There's seldom a better chance than this. These are very attractive studies, mounted and framed in excellent style. A dollar, or even a half more, would be a reasonable price. While they last we shall sell them at

Sixty-Nine Cents.

NO. 1—Choice of many leading subjects in colored photos, mounted on white or olive green, framed with 1¼ inch gilt frame, with brass corners, size 16x20; each . . . 69c

NO. 2—HURDLE RACERS, complete set of four pictures, matted in gray or green and framed together, half-inch quartered oak frame, size complete, 10x24, price . . . 69c

THIRD FLOOR.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM DOWD.

Dr. Parkhurst Officiated at the Service at the Residence.

Funeral services for William Dowd were held in the family residence, in the Seminole, Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday forenoon. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. White of Orange, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. Makeley of Brooklyn. There were no addresses, but in his prayer Dr. Parkhurst spoke of the long line of earnest and useful lives that had run through the family to which the dead banker belonged, and prayed that such lives as that of William Dowd—helpful in its kindliness and integrity—might be multiplied in this community.

The black cloth-covered casket containing the body was covered with white roses and palms. The hymns "Crossing the Bar" and "Rock of Ages" were sung by the quartet choir from Dr. Parkhurst's Church, comprising Miss Effie Stewart, Miss Emma Heizman, Mr. C. A. Rice, and Mr. Purden Robinson. There were no bearers.

A large delegation from the Union League Club, of which Mr. Dowd was a prominent member, was present, including ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Joel B. Erhardt, Alfred Van Santvoord, Salem H. Wales, Cyrus Clark, William H. Perkins, Anson G. McCook, Charles E. Gregory, John R. Van Wormer, George Rutledge Gibson, Gilbert E. Jones, J. Seaver Page, Secretary George S. Terry, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., Sigourney W. Fay, John K. Cilley, and John F. Plummer. Besides these were Warner Van Orden, George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Simon Sterne, and W. H. Porter. The interment was in the family vault at Greenwood.

Chaplain of Olympia on the War.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Father W. H. I. Reaney, Chaplain of the Olympia, says the war in the Philippines ought to be ended by such a force as would overwhelm the insurgents, with the least possible delay. Of the religious orders in the Philippines he speaks in the highest terms. With reference to the desecration of the churches by United States soldiers, Father Reaney indignantly denies this charge. He says the churches were originally sacked by the Filipinos and the Chinese. They stole or destroyed practically everything of value. He thinks it will be many years before the Filipinos are capable of self-government.

Harness Races at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—To-day's card of five races was made notable by the breaking of a world's record in the trotting of a fast half mile over a rather slow track. It was in the first heat of the Ashland Stake, which was regarded as a two-horse race between Tommy Britton and Peter the Great. In the first heat Peter the Great and Tommy Britton showed the greatest speed ever seen in a public race when they reached the head and head the half mile in 1:01½, with the second quarter in 29½. Summary:

First Race.—2:10 Class; pacing; unfinished from Monday; purse, $1,000.

Bell Boy, ch. g., by Hill Boy, (Pollitt)	2	3	2	1	1	2	1
Little Thorn, b. g., (McHenry)	10	1	1	2	3	8	2
Fairview, b. g., (Critchfield)	3	4	8	3	5	ro.	
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson)	9	9	3	4	6	ro.	
Atlantic King, blk. s., (Bogash)	4	7	4	7	4	ro.	
Oddity, ch. s., (Jacobs)	6	8	5	5	7	ro.	
Shade On, b. s., (Kay)	5	5	7	9	9	ro.	
Byzantine, b. m., (Curl)	7	6	6	6	8	ro.	
Free Bond, b. g., (Miller)	1	2	9	8	2	1dis	
Jersey Mac, br. g., (McMahon)	8	10	dis.				
Harjord, Jr., b. g., (West)	dis.						

Time—2:14½; 2:11½; 2:11½; 2:12; 2:07¼; 2:12½; 2:11.

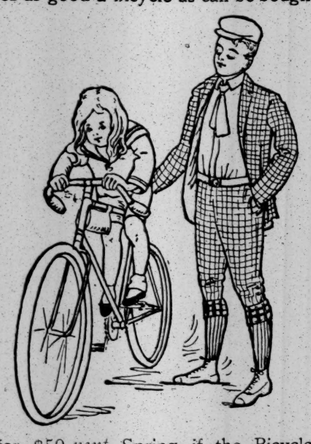
Stock Farm Purse.—Trotting; foals of 1897. Purse $3,000. Two in three.

Endow, b. g., by Cecilian, (Marvin)	1	1
Nervana, blk. f., (Macy)	3	2
Major Delmar, b. c., (Baldwin)	2	4
Ashby L., ch. f., (Owens)	4	3
Indian Jim, b. c., (

Wanamaker's

$18!

THAT is the price of as good a bicycle as $40 would have bought this Spring. It is the price of as good a bicycle as can be bought



for $50 *next* Spring, if the Bicycle Trust does what everybody expects it to do.

The wheel is the Continental, of course. We had only about five hundred of them when we first made this offer. If you knew how fast they were going, you would act promptly.

It's late in the season, of course, —just the *ripe* time for wheeling. Plenty of time to ride, but it will be too late to *buy* if you're not quick about it.

High-Grade Dinner Sets Priced wonderfully low. $12,000 worth of fine French China Dinner Sets became our property at our price. We add a percentage to cover handling and our commission as store-keepers. That brings the prices up to about two-thirds their value. The decorations, flowers and gold, and shapes are new, and the kinds in best favor. Each set contains 113 pieces, including three large meat platters and soup tureen.

At $22.50; value $35.
At $25; value $37;50.
At $27.50; value $40.
At $30; value $42.50.

A good assortment of the fine American porcelain dinner sets still remains. At $10, though their actualworth is $15.

Women's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c. Clean, all-pure linen, dainty handkerchiefs, 150 dozen of them. Ordered from Ireland to be sold at 15c. and 20c. a piece. But an expert in Belfast found infinitesimal irregularities in weave—imperceptible to the average eye—and dubbed them "Seconds" Therefore,

10c. Each

Broadway.

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Two Tried Suicide and One Succeeded.

Two women attempted to commit suicide about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in McGuirk's dance hall on the Bowery, and one of them succeeded. Her name was Lillian Page. She came to New York at the time of the Dewey celebration from Portland, Me., where she resided at 324 Cumberland Street. She drank carbolic acid at McGuirk's, and died shortly afterward at Bellevue Hospital. Her body was identified yesterday by two women who came here with her. Mamie White, a Bowery girl who drank a quantity of carbolic acid at the same time, is expected to recover

A FILIPINO TOWN TAKEN

Schwan's Column Enters San Francisco de Malabon Unopposed.

SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE

Force Under Major Bell Scatters Insurgents Near Florida Blanco—Manila Hospitals Threatened.

MANILA, Oct. 10.—Gen. Schwan's column entered San Francisco de Malabon without opposition this morning.

The Filipinos had fled, it is not known where.

Major Bell, with 120 picked men of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, made a reconnoissance yesterday in the direction of Florida Blanco, four miles out of Guagua, and encountered a body of 100 insurgents, whom they routed, capturing a Lieutenant and three armed privates. Near Florida Blanco they met another body of insurgents and routed them, capturing another Lieutenant and one private. Returning with twenty scouts, Major Bell encountered the enemy a third time. The reconnoissance resulted in scattering the insurgents in that locality.

The last two days have witnessed considerable outpost firing by small bands of insurgents on the northern lines. Simultaneously with the affair near Laloma Church yesterday the outposts of the American forces at Caloocan, Deposito, and Mariquina were fired upon. It appears that the insurgents in the neighborhood are operating in bands of from five to twenty, and it is rumored that attacks are to be made upon the hospitals. The uprising in Manilla will result in extra vigilance on the part of the United States troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis, dated Manila, Oct. 10:

"Gen. Schwan's column moved early this morning from Santa Cruz de Malabon. Now believed to be in San Francisco de Malabon. Not meeting very determined resistance; matters quiet in Imus section. Young with column starts northward to-morrow morning from San Fernando. Major Bell cleared country yesterday west of Guagua to and including Florida Blanco, making captures of officers, men, and property."

THE ATTACK ON NOVALETA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The naval account of the attack on Novaleta, which differs materially from the account given by Gen. Otis, is contained in the following cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Watson:

Manila, Oct. 10.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Oct. 8, Elliott, with 300 marines, at request of Gen. Otis, attacked insurgents outside Novaleta, carried outposts and town, while Gen. Schwan took old Cavite and approached Novaleta at right angles. Elliott's advance effected junction with Schwan at Novaleta; after resting returned, having accomplished most difficult task; highly creditable; Spaniards found Novaleta impregnable; once lost entire regiment there. Petrel shelled country ahead Elliott, but marines subject hot fire from insurgents.

Two officers, nine men wounded, one man since died; fifty temporary heat prostrations; names wounded follow: Ship, C. S., First Lieutenant, flesh left thigh; Langhorne, C. D., Assistant Surgeon, flesh right arm; McDonald, John, private, two wounds through head, serious; McKinnon, A., First Sergeant, left wrist; Linnehan, F. C., private, left wrist; Buehler, H., private, above right knee flesh; Williams, Guy, private, left thigh fracture of bone, serious; Hannan, P., private, flesh wound above right ankle; Barker, M. L., private, flesh right knuckles; Oshea, B., private, right buttock, penetrating abdomen, dead; Albright, J. F., private, abdomen, perforating injuries, serious. Callao's light draught enabled her take position whence she effectively shelled fleeing insurgents.

Langhorne wounded early while dressing Hill's wound, continued caring for wounded and sick entire day; deserves highest praise.

WATSON.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS DROWNED.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—The army in Luzon has lost more men during the past fortnight by drowning than by bullets. All the little streams which in dry weather were mere creeks have become swift, wide rivers with unexpected and treacherous currents and eddies.

Ten colored soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry were drowned in the Mariquina River on Aug. 22 in a drift, exactly duplicating the loss of five soldiers in the Pasig River three months ago. Soldiers are conveyed across streams on bamboo rafts, drawn by ropes stretched between the banks. In both cases the ropes broke, the rafts were overturned, and some of the soldiers, weighted down with guns, haversacks, and heavy ammunition belts, were unable to reach the shore.

Private J. E. Poole of the Twenty-eighth Infantry lost his life in attempting to rescue his comrades. The last of the bodies of the ten soldiers were recovered in the river this week, and all have been buried with military honors.

Four men of the Third Infantry, stationed at Quingua, were drowned in the Bagbag River before daylight on the morning of the 17th, when the regiment was starting against the forces of Pilar, which were threatening the railroad near Malolos. Corp. Peter Larson was the hero of this accident. He was drowned in a brave effort to save others. Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphreys rescued several of his men by great efforts, and was himself nearly drowned. The regiment started from Quingua at 3 o'clock in the morning, and swam the Bagbag River, carrying their guns. 140 rounds of ammunition each, and haversacks. The river is wide and shallow, and most of the distance was fordable, but the current had become so swift that many were carried off their feet. Seventeen were compelled to drop their guns to get across.

Corp. Larson had reached the further shore when he heard the cries of the drowning men, and plunged back, with his gun still strapped to his back. He carried one man of his company to safety, and turned back a second time. He was heard to say: "I don't think I can make it, but will try." He reached midstream, and was struggling to bring out another helpless private, when both sank and were lost. Most of the men took off their shoes before crossing, and marched and fought all day in their socks, a most uncomfortable experience in the jungle country.

T. J. Mattrens of Leavenworth, Kan., a private of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, was drowned in the Pasig on Aug. 23. He was boarding a schooner in front of the office of the Captain of the Port, when a rope to which he was holding broke and he fell into the river. He rose once, but as no help could reach him disappeared.

CABLEGRAM FROM WATSON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson:

Manila, Oct. 10.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

On Oct. 3 landed at Bacoor company of bluejackets and a company of marines from the Baltimore and a company of marines from the navy yard to co-operate with Gen. Grant and clear the insurgents from his front. The movement was perfectly successful.

Three men from the Baltimore were wounded—namely, Edward Ray, fireman, first class; Charles Henry Scott, fireman, second class, and John Thompson Clark, landsman. All doing well and will recover.

WATSON.

MARIETTA GOING TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Acting Secretary Allen to-day canceled the orders to the gunboat Marietta to make a survey of a dangerous shoal on the north coast of South America, and directed the ship to proceed with dispatch to Manila, by way of the Suez Canal. The survey work has been turned over to the Dolphin.

The Marietta is now at the Washington Navy Yard, and the Dolphin is due at Alexandria, Va. The two vessels will meet at that place, and the Marietta will transfer her survey apparatus to the Dolphin and sail for Manila, touching at Norfolk to take on coal and supplies.

The Newark will be ready to sail for Manila from Mare Island within a week.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Gen Otis to-day cabled the following casualties:

Wounded near Cavite Viojo, Fifth Cavalry, Oct. 8—First Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, ear, slight; Fourth Cavalry, Company G, Corporal John Martin, leg, moderate; Thirteenth Infantry, Company B, Marshall D. Bibber, head, severe; George F. Blyell, leg, severe; Fourteenth Infantry, Company E, George D. Snepp, groin, moderate; Company F, John P. Flood, arm, moderate; Company G, Corporal John Dwyer, leg, slight; Frank Richard, knee, moderate; George Milwee, forearm, moderate.

Twenty-first Infantry, at Calamba, Oct. 3—Company D, Alva B. Oliver, chest, slight; Company K, Sergt. Peter [illegible]lly, shoulder, moderate; John Brathey, ear, slight; Company L, O. D. Fields, thigh, slight.

Sixth Infantry near Cebu Island, Cebu, Sept. 22—Company A, James Conway, leg, moderate; James H. Morton, arm, moderate; Company C, George W. Arthur, leg, severe; Nineteenth Infantry, Company K, Sergt. James Covey, breast, severe.

Another Advance Guard

of Fall appears in the new twilled cheviot just flecked with white for Top-Coatings and Frock Coatings. This is but one fabric selected from hundreds of the finest and most exclusive patterns imported.

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BURIAL CORPS FOR MANILA.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Orders have been issued by the War Department for the immediate dispatch to the Philippines of the Army Burial Corps, and it is to leave Washington on Thursday for San Francisco, sailing thence on the first transport available for carrying the men and 1,200 caskets.

The corps will be practically the same as that which went to Puerto Rico and Cuba last year for the bodies of American sailors, marines, and soldiers who were killed or died in those islands in the course of the Spanish war. The superintendent is D. F. Rhoades of Washington, and the foreman is A. F. Dunkerton of Worcester. Most of its members are Massachusetts men.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

Convention at Utica Discusses the Trade of State and City—Speakers Favor Canal Improvement.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—About 300 delegates, representing the business interests of New York State, assembled here to-day to discuss methods of increasing the commerce of the State, and especially the Port of New York.

G. Waldo Smith of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation called the convention to order, and in his opening address said that the contest between the railroads and the canal had not ended, and predicted that the canal would yet evelop into a position of immense importance in the State commerce.

John D. Kernan of Utica gave an address on "The Loss of Canal Commerce Through Railroad Competition and Discrimination, and Its Remedy." He gave statistics to show the small percentage of manufactured goods carried on the canals, and said it would be idle and wasteful to attempt to restore to the canals this branch of transportation business. If, however, for other legitimate purposes the canals could be made available for the incidental carrying of light freight they would hold railroad rates in check, even though every pound of freight went by the cars.

Erastus Wiman followed with an address upon "State and City Canal Terminals the Need of New York." The great evil in New York's commerce, he said, was the excessive charges for lighterage and storage in New York Harbor. The only relief from this situation was the Erie Canal, and this must have terminals. The leasing of the canal docks in New York city by the Dock Commission, he declared to be the greatest crime of the century against the city and the State.

At the opening of the afternoon session David McClure offered a resolution declaring that an officer should be appointed charged with the care of the forest lands of the State and responsible to the Governor and the Legislature. This was referred to the Committee on Canals, with instructions to make such representation to the Governor and Legislature.

George W. Smith of Herkimer spoke on "Grain Elevation Charges as Affecting Commerce." He said the grain elevators at Buffalo and New York were controlled by a combination which shut off all competition, and that their excessive charges were the most destructive of all causes of the decrease of New York's commerce. Mr. Smith asserted that $30,000 had been expended to defeat the passage of a bill in the Senate in 1883 which provided for the reduction of the price of elevating.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution declaring it to be the sentiment of the convention that it would be expedient for the State to provide terminal facilities at the actual cost of operation. This was referred to the Canal Committee.

John I. Platt of Poughkeepsie next addressed the convention on the subject, "The State Canals a Hindrance to the Commerce of New York." He said that the canals of the State had had an honorable history as contributors to the growth and the development of the commerce of its great seaport, but the invention and perfection of other methods had left them behind, and the forty millions of money taken from the pockets of the people within the past eighteen years had not only been wasted, but, having been subtracted from the active working capital of the State and taken out of channels where they could have been profitably employed, had made the canals a hindrance to commercial prosperity.

In the evening an address was given by G. H. Raymond of Buffalo on "The Possible Commercial Future of the State of New York in the Iron and Steel Traffic from a Proper Improvement of the Erie Canal." He declared that, with the canal properly improved, the commercial position of the State would be absolutely unassailable, and there would open up for it a greater period of commercial prosperity than it had ever experienced before.

Before the close of the morning session the Committee on Permanent Organization presented its report. It named John D. Kernan of Utica as President, a representative of each city of the State as Vice Presidents, Frank S. Gardner, John Cunneen, and Dr. A. H. Bayard, Secretaries, and Russell H. Wicks, Treasurer. The report was adopted.

MR. RAYMOND'S MISSING $12,000.

Brooklyn Builder Says His Pocket Was Picked on a Broadway Car.

Ernest Raymond, a prosperous builder, living at Fortieth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, reports the loss of a wallet which he says contained $12,000. Mr. Raymond came to New York last Friday and secured a number of drafts from a trust company, which he had cashed at an up-town bank and put the money, $13,000, in a large wallet, placing the wallet in his hip pocket. He made a number of purchases, leaving in the wallet, he says, $12,000, and after doing a number of errands stopped at a restaurant on Broadway near Fortieth Street and had dinner.

Up to this period he is positive that the wallet was in his pocket. After dining he boarded a Broadway car, which was crowded, and it was on this car that he believes he lost his money. He did not miss the wallet until he arrived home, about 10 o'clock Friday night. When seen at his residence last night, Mr. Raymond said:

"I make the trip to New York nearly every week to get the money to pay off my men, as I am building extensively out here. I am quite positive that the wallet which contained the money was in my hip pocket when I boarded the Broadway car, and I am just as certain that some one picked my pocket, as I stepped on the platform to look at the Dewey arch. My arm was full of bundles, and I was an easy prey for an expert pickpocket. When I arrived home I gave my wife the packages, and then noticed the loss of the wallet. I have engaged a number of detectives, but they do not hold out any hope of my recovering it. Fortunately I am so situated financially that the loss of the money will not cripple me. I would not like a similar experience, however."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DEWEY NOW IN VERMONT

Enthusiastically Welcomed by People of His Native State.

IS ENJOYING PERFECT QUIET

Will Be the Guest Till Thursday of Dr. W. Seward Webb—Three Thousand Greet Him at Shelburne.

SHELBURNE, Vt., Oct. 10.—Away from the bustle and worriment which have been a part of the honors so amply paid to Admiral Dewey, he is to-night in absolute quietude at the country residence of Dr. W. Seward Webb, Shelburne Farms. More than this, he has, as he himself expressed it, come home, and this meant more to him to-day than the many enthusiastic greetings he received on his journey to the Green Mountain State. The day was, in some respects, an uneventful one for the Admiral, yet it was the long-looked-for occasion, his return to his native State to receive the honors the State will pay to its distinguished son.

If Admiral Dewey has looked expectantly toward his visit, the people of Vermont have been equally anxious to greet him. And now he is within the shadows of the Green Mountains and at the very edge of the waters of Champlain, and the fact that he is here was signaled on tall mountain peaks by bonfires and electric searchlights from one end of the State to the other. Admiral Dewey will not become the State's guest until Thursday, at the Capitol, Montpelier. He came here on a special train from New York City this morning, and occupied Dr. Webb's magnificent car, the Elsmere. From Troy to Rutland the time made by the special was record breaking.

In the party were the Admiral and his son, Dr. Webb, Lieut. Brumby, Gov. Smith of this State, President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central, President Percival W. Clement of the Rutland Railroad, General Superintendent J. C. Yeager of the Wagner Car Company, General Passenger Agent R. T. McKeever of the Rutland Road, and Gen. J. D. McCullough of Bennington. While in New York State, Admiral Dewey remained within the car chatting with the others of the party. But after crossing the Vermont line above White Creek, the Admiral seemed to grow a little nervous, spoke of his homecoming repeatedly, and went out on the rear platform. As the train neared Shelburne he watched the scenery with great intentness. Here and there a flag was seen, but it is nature that has done the lavish color painting on this occasion, for Vermont is one mass of gorgeous autumnal tints.

When the train pulled into this gayly decorated hamlet the villagers and folks from the surrounding towns, even as far away as Burlington, had made up a crowd of nearly 3,000. The engine stopped so that the rear car, the Elsmere, was abreast of a little grass plot down the track. Admiral Dewey stood upon the rear platform. From this, preceded by Dr. Webb, he stepped upon and walked across the lawn to where an open landau drawn by two big black horses was in waiting. As the Admiral walked across the lawn Sherman's Band of Burlington played "Under the Eagle," a selection made at the special request of the Admiral.

As Admiral Dewey stepped into the carriage a salute of seventeen guns was fired. The Admiral remained in the carriage, bowing and smiling to the people around him. He was dressed in a gray cutaway suit and wore a silk hat. His son entered the carriage, and then the crowd of eager people closed in until the Admiral looked into a sea of faces. A little way from the carriage and for the moment lost in the crowd was Lieut. Brumby. Just at the steps of the carriage stood a man in working clothes, Michael McKenzie, of this town, noticeable because of his height. McKenzie threw his cap into the air and yelled "Let's give three cheers for Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila." The cheers were given with a will. The Admiral dropped his hat and gloves and shook McKenzie's hand. Instantly the hands of dozens in the crowd were outstretched, but Admiral Dewey started back and said: "No! no! I can't do that; my hands are very sore; too sore for that." Then, speaking almost inaudibly an expression of thanks, he sat down. The crowd drew back a little, Lieut. Brumby and Dr. Webb took their seats, and the carriage slowly passed out of the station grounds.

The train arrived at North Bennington, the first stopping place in Vermont, at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, and it drew into the station in the midst of a demonstration of welcome from hundreds of people. The Admiral was cheered again and again, until he finally consented to appear on the platform. When he stepped through the door a tremendous and prolonged shout arose, and at length it was modified sufficiently for cries of "Speech, speech" to be heard. The Admiral bowed in response to the tumult of greeting from the crowd, but said he was sorry he could not make a speech at this time.

Somebody on the platform proposed "three cheers for Dewey, the next President," and the response to this was so hearty that the Admiral broke into laughter.

The train reached Rutland Railroad Station at 2 o'clock. About 1,500 people awaited its arrival, and their enthusiasm broke loose before it came to a standstill. As the special neared the station seventeen torpedoes, which had been placed on the rails, were exploded. Admiral Dewey appeared on the rear platform, and bowed to the crowd. Mayor Ripley and Gen. L. G. Kingsley talked with him for a few minutes.

At Middlebury the train slowed up, as a big crowd had gathered at the station. Admiral Dewey received an ovation, a crowd of Middlebury College students leading in the demonstration. The train passed slowly by, the Admiral bowing his acknowledgment. The train made no stops between Middlebury and here.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IN THE CITY.

Oration for Him and Torpedo Salutes as His Special Train Starts for Vermont.

Admiral Dewey, sleeping and waking, spent a few hours in this city yesterday morning on his way to Vermont. He departed from the Grand Central Station at 8:34 o'clock amid an ovation which for enthusiasm and noise has never been surpassed in that locality. The special train which brought the Admiral and his party from Washington reached the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, at Jersey City, a little before 4 o'clock. The Admiral, as the guest of Dr. W. Seward Webb, was then asleep in W. K. Vanderbilt's private car.

With as little fuss and jar as possible, a West Shore locomotive pulled the Admiral's car up to Weehawken, whence it was ferried across the river to the New York Central tracks at Sixty-third Street. From there it was moved to Mott Haven, which was reached about 6 o'clock. This private car was then hauled down to the New York Central yards, just outside of the Grand Central Station, where it was made part of a special train which stood ready to convey the Admiral to Shelburne Farms, Vt., where he is to be the guest of Dr. Webb for a day or two.

News that Admiral Dewey was in the train yard spread quickly among the railroad employes, and as the morning advanced a constantly increasing crowd gathered about the special train. There were three of the finest cars in the Wagner service attached to this train, including, besides Mr. Vanderbilt's car, the car Viceroy and a new buffet smoker. A special squad of policemen arrived in the yard about 7 o'clock, and kept the overcurious ones from crowding on the platforms and peering into the windows of the car occupied by the hero of Manila.

It was about 7:30 o'clock when the shade at a stateroom window in the Admiral's car suddenly rolled itself up and disclosed Admiral Dewey in the act of shaving himself. Assisted by his Chinese servant, the Admiral wielded his own razor, and when he had finished one of the observers, a brawny trackman, exclaimed to the dozen or more onlookers standing near: "By Gee! He's no stuck-up snob. Did y' notice that he shaved himself like any plain American citizen, and he didn't care a d—— who saw him."

Soon afterward, Admiral Dewey, escorted by Dr. Webb, appeared on the platform of his car and was greeted by hearty cheers, which he acknowledged by doffing his hat and smiling pleasantly upon those in sight. He was attired in a neatly fitting business suit of gray, with a silk hat. After a while he descended from the car and walked forward to inspect the gayly decorated locomotive, which was in charge of Engineer Walter McQueen.

This engine was almost completely covered with the National colors. Above its headlight was a portrait of Admiral Dewey, and on one side was the Admiral's flag, with the American flag as a companion on the other side. The engine was draped with red, white, and blue up to the cab, and along the sides of the tender were the naval colors and the Admiral's flag. On the rear of the train were two fine flags, one the National emblem, and the other a blue flag bearing the four stars of the Admiral.

In the Admiral's party, besides himself and Dr. Webb, were President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central Railroad, President Percival W. Clements of the Rutland Railroad, Flag Lieut. Brumby, Lieut. Caldwell, George Dewey, the Admiral's son; John C. Yager, General Manager of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and R. T. McKeever, General Passenger Agent of the Rutland Railroad.

The special train was backed into the station about 8:30 o'clock, and about four minutes afterward it started on its journey to Vermont. There were then about 500 persons assembled in the station and along the tracks. When the train moved out a great cheer arose, and Admiral Dewey stepped out on the rear platform and made his acknowledgments.

Employes of the New York Central had placed seventeen torpedoes on the track in the station, and as the train passed out an Admiral's salute resounded. This torpedo salute was repeated in the train yard a short distance from the station, the rapidly augmented crowd cheering lustily meanwhile. A large number of spectators were assembled on the Forty-fifth Street bridge.

Breakfast was served in Mr. Vanderbilt's private car just after the train left the city. The train was in charge of Conductor John Nowlan.

THE PERMANENT DEWEY ARCH.

More Well-Known Citizens Consent to Act on the Committee.

Letters commending the scheme and stating that their writers agree to serve on the Citizens' Committee for a permanent Dewey Arch continue to pour in upon Charles H. Nicoll, who is acting as temporary Secretary until a permanent organization is effected on Friday. The Citizens' Committee now numbers over 150.

The following among the names added yesterday to the committee: Col. C. Thompson, Louis F. Berger, Trenor L. Park, C. C. Shayne, George Edward Ide, Simon Borg, William F. Havemeyer, Alvah Trowbridge, Col. Daniel Appleton, George S. Brewster, William B. Lockwood, Col. W. L. Trenholm, Charles C. Beaman, R. P. Lounsbery, Frederic Bronson, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, Darwin R. James, Edward R. Johns, J. E. H. Hyde, Thomas L. James, Simeon Ford, Stewart M. Brice, Robert A. Chesebrough, Richard H. Hunt, Howard Gould, Samuel S. Whitehouse, and William H. Parsons.

In his letter consenting to serve on the committee Howard Gould wrote: "It will afford me great pleasure to act, as I am heartily in favor of making the arch permanent, both as an adornment to the city, as well as a constant reminder to the young men of the coming generation of the great deeds of Admiral Dewey."

James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan, is the second person to promise a large subscription to the fund. He sent word yesterday that he wished to subscribe $1,000. Mr. Coogan believes that the whole amount necessary for the erection of the arch will be subscribed very soon after the permanent committee is formed.

THE OLYMPIA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, arrived in Boston Harbor this afternoon from New York, after a run of fifty-three hours in foggy weather. The vessel was received very quietly, and she dropped anchor off the Charlestown Navy Yard after having exchanged salutes with only a few craft.

Capt. Welloc of Pilot Boat No. 7 was the first to welcome the ship. He boarded the Olympia at Minot's Ledge, while his boat fired three guns in honor of the famous cruiser.

Small groups of people who had been watching for the vessel at the wharf ends grew rapidly when news spread that she was coming in, and the more favorable places for looking over the harbor were soon filled. The spectators cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs as the cruiser passed, and tugs and other steam craft gave a succession of toots, to which the Olympia responded by dipping the colors at her peak. The greeting, however, hardly approached the nature of a demonstration.

The Olympia will go out of commission here.

Dewey's New Sword on Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—To meet a general demand on the part of the visitors to Washington, Admiral Dewey has consented to allow the sword presented to him by Congress to be placed on exhibition in the Secretary's office at the Navy Department.

Dewey Home Fund Is Now $50,600.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A contribution of $500 to the Dewey Home Fund was received to-day from ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis, making the fund now about $50,600

Paul Leicester Ford's

GREAT NOVEL.

And a Few Facts Concerning It.

There has just been published, in every city of the United States, what will doubtless be the **book of the season**; while many will claim it to be

"The Great American Novel."

Its title is

"Janice Meredith,"

and its author is PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

There are TEN important facts concerning this book.

PRICE, $1.50.

(1.) It is by the author of "*The Hon. Peter Stirling,*" one of the most remarkable books of recent years.
(2.) It is a *love story,* charmingly and simply treated.
(3.) It is a story containing a *mystery.*
(4.) It is a novel of the *American Revolution,* of the history of which period the author has long been an acknowledged master.
(5.) It is an attempt to do in the North what Thackeray did in the South with "*The Virginians*" during the same period—that is, to depict the actual conditions of social and political life.
(6.) *Washington and Hamilton* come repeatedly into the story; the character of the hero being founded on that of Hamilton.
(7.) The scene is laid on Manhattan Island, on the Jersey Shore, and in Delaware; it treats of the encampment at Morristown, and of all the *stirring events* of the war.
(8.) It contains *upwards of 500 pages* and is well printed, with a frontispiece portrait of Washington in lithograph, and bound in novel style, having an ideal miniature of the heroine in color on the cover.
(9.) Every *American,* every novel reader, every student of the Revolution, every one that has enjoyed "The Hon. Peter Stirling," and every lover of *romantic literature* will enjoy it.
(10.) The first edition of 30,000 copies has been exhausted, and a second large edition is in press.

Dodd, Mead & Company,

PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

RACE HATRED IN CUBA GROWS.

Mayor of Guanajay Refuses to Expel Unpopular Citizens.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—A list of thirty people was handed to the Mayor of Guanajay, with a request from the inhabitants that he expel them.

The Mayor replied that he could not accede to such an illegal request, and immediately issued a manifesto ordering the people to keep the peace.

A policeman to-day entered a store in Havana, seized three red shirts trimmed with yellow, and tore them to pieces.

TAX SALE OF NASSAU LANDS.

The Law Permits the Queens County Treasurer to Conduct It.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision affirming the order of the Special Term denying a motion for an injunction to restrain Charles L. Phipps, as County Treasurer of Queens County, from assuming to conduct a sale of lands for unpaid taxes in the towns of North Hempstead, Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, in Nassau County. The ground upon which the injunction was sought was that the lands should be sold by Nassau County officials.

Justice Bartlett, writing the opinion, says that Section 8 of the Nassau County act empowers the Queens County Treasurer to complete any proceeding begun by him prior to Dec. 31, 1898, and that it seems to have been the intention of the Legislature to allow the Queens County officials to finish up the tax arrearages.

MR. CLEVELAND ON MILITARISM.

The ex-President Indorses the Platform of the American League.

Among the letters received by Bolton Hall, temporary Secretary of the American League, recently organized to oppose militarism in the United States, is the following from Grover Cleveland, dated Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Oct. 8, 1899:

Your letter and the statements of the belief of the proposed American League have been forwarded to me. I think the statement is the best I have seen on the question or anti-expansion as it is at present exhibited to us.

The concluding paragraph comprises, in my opinion, the pith of the matter. The use of power in the extension of American institutions presents an inconsistency whose evil and dangerous tendency ought to be apparent to all who love these institutions and understand their motives and purposes.

I have no objection to being among those who subscribe the statements you send me. If it is altered, however, I desire to be advised of the change before I am recorded as an adviser.

The paragraph which Mr. Cleveland refers to is the last one in the platform of the new organization. It is as follows: "We are therefore opposed to the use of force in the extension of American institutions."

The following letter was received from Daniel B. Safford, a former member of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., now a resident of White Plains: "The whole business is wrong. Please add my name to the list of 'anti-expansionists.'"

ALFRED VANDERBILT COMING.

On His Way from San Francisco in His Dead Father's Private Car.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, left San Francisco Monday night for New York, immediately upon landing from the steamer City of Peking, on which he had returned from Yokohama. He will be brought home in his dead father's private car, but not by special train. He will travel across the continent on regular schedule time, and is due to arrive in this city on Saturday.

Although the probating of Cornelius Vanderbilt's will awaits the coming of Alfred Vanderbilt, the members of the family say that there is no urgency about the matter. Soon after he reaches here there will be a family council, and the document will be filed for probate at the convenience of those most deeply interested. While there has been much surmise as to the share of Cornelius Vanderbilt's $100,000,000 or more which will fall to his eldest son, Cornelius, there is no question that the relations between Cornelius and his younger brother Alfred are of the most friendly character.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and all of her other children will be in New York to greet the returning tourist.

Wire Fence Prices Likely to Go Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The question of recommending an advance in the price of woven wire fence was considered at an executive meeting of the National Association of Woven Wire Fence Manufacturers here to-day. E. F. Shellaberger of De Kalb, Ill., is President of the association and E. E. Kilmer of Chicago is Secretary. At the afternoon session these two officers were reelected for the ensuing year. The manufacturers refused to say what advance would be recommended by the association, but an increase of about 25 per cent. over present prices is looked for

Dodd, Mead & Co.'s

New Books (now ready)

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By **Benjamin Swift,** 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"Benjamin Swift" has finished a new novel, which is now ready. It is largely a study of Naples. Unlike Mr. Paterson's previous books, this one will eschew the sexual problem, or any other problem, unless it be that of Puritanism *versus* Paganism. "Puritanism, by which I mean a certain broadened modern Puritanism," he writes to a friend, "is made, I think, to win the victory without any ambiguity. I have dreamed over this book a long time, but the mere mechanical work of putting it together I do very quickly. Human passion and emotion are rapid, and I think they should be rapidly portrayed. I hate long novels." So do the majority of readers nowadays.

A Looker-on in London

By **Mary H. Krout,** author of "Hawaii in Time of Revolution." 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

As a "looker-on in London," with most unusual opportunities, the writer of this book witnessed much that was of interest and importance, not to England alone, but to the civilized world. Political affairs receive special consideration. Miss Krout gives her impressions of certain representative English institutions which she visited, and writes most entertainingly of her personal interviews with distinguished people.

Janice Meredith

By **Paul Leicester Ford.** 12mo, cloth, with a cover in lithography, $1.50.

Also (later in the season), illustrated holiday edition. 2 volumes, in box, gilt tops, fully illustrated by Howard Pyle and his pupils, $4.00.

It has been said more than once that if any man were qualified to write the great American historical novel it is Mr. Ford, for he combines with an intimate knowledge of the subject, as evinced in his "True George Washington" and other historical writings, the power to write a strong, absorbing, and successful novel.

Of his "Honorable Peter Stirling" nearly 200,000 copies have been sold, and, though published some time ago, is still in very active demand.

The above books are for sale by booksellers generally, or can be had of the publishers.

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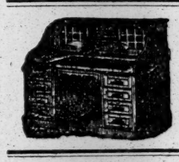

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Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

WEST VIRGINIA CHADWICK DAY.

Thousands See the Captain's Sword Presented at Morgantown.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Oct. 10.—Chadwick Day was celebrated by 25,000 people to-day. The special train with naval officers arrived at 6 o'clock, and a saluto in honor of Admiral Sampson was fired by the university cadets.

The parade was in three divisions, composed of veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars, the National Guard of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and civic societies.

Gov. Atkinson presented the sword to Capt. Chadwick on behalf of the people of the State, and Capt. Chadwick replied in part as follows:

"I thank you for your noble gift, the sentiment of which fulfills all to which I could ever aspire, for there is nothing in the life of men higher than the honest, frank, and spontaneous regard of those who know us. This, I know, is the limit of my own aspirations.

"I accept this splendid gift, Gov. Atkinson, which embodies the good-will of so many kind friends, with heartfelt gratitude; its possession binds me to the highest endeavor to fitly meet the appreciation which you have so kindly dwelt upon."

Admiral Sampson made a brief speech thanking the people of Morgantown and of the State for their hearty welcome.

The sword which, in its ornamental parts and trappings, is all of gold and silver, bears the inscription:

"Presented to Capt. French E. Chadwick Oct. 10, 1899, by the citizens of West Virginia." On the reverse is a vignette of the cruiser New York, with the words, "An Ideal Ship with an Ideal Captain."

SCHLEY ARRANGES HIS STAFF.

The Chicago Is to be Ready for Him Oct. 25.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Rear Admiral Schley called at the Navy Department to-day to arrange with the officials for the detail of his staff and other matters relating to the assumption of his duties as commander of the South Atlantic Station.

The Admiral asked for the detail of Lieut. Commander Sears and Lie

WEARIED OF MAZET'S WORK

Senator Platt Anxious to Choke Off the Investigation.

TALKED WITH THE CHAIRMAN

Republican Leaders Feel the Committee Is Making Democratic Votes — Quigg Responsible for It.

It is now an open secret that the leaders of the Republican State organization are disgusted with the Mazet investigating committee and want to see it choked off as soon as possible. Open confession of this was made yesterday when Senator Platt caused to be published a report that he had had a talk with Mr. Mazet on Monday, in the course of which he asked "when the whole thing was going to end," and that the conversation was "unsatisfactory." Along with this apparently inspired utterance was printed the statement that many Republicans agree with Richard Croker that the committee is making Democratic votes every day it sits.

When Mr. Mazet was asked about this story he said: "I did see Senator Platt yesterday, but it was in reference to my campaign in the Nineteenth district. The Senator did ask me how much longer the committee would sit, but there is no truth in the story that he tried to call it off."

Mr. Mazet further said that he could not give any idea as to when the committee will adjourn. "That is all undecided," he said. "We have a great deal to do yet, and we expect to keep on until we do it."

Nevertheless it has been known for some time by those on the inside that not only Senator Platt but Chairman Odell of the State Committee, Edward Lauterbach, and other eminent Republicans, not excluding some of the members of the committee itself, were convinced that the creation of the committee was a blunder, and that the sooner it was cut short the better it would be for the party. This feeling has brought to light some interesting facts relative to the appointment of the committee.

QUIGG RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee was primarily responsible for the investigation. Mr. Quigg, it transpires, represented that positive proof could be produced of the acceptance by certain Republican Senators at Albany of bribes from Tammany Hall for the defeat of the Police bill. Chairman Odell and other prominent Republicans were opposed to the investigation, holding that there was grave danger of its proving a boomerang and doing more harm than good, but, on the strength of Mr. Quigg's earnest representations that the existence of the police bribery fund could be proved, it was consented to.

When the committee got to work, however, Mr. Quigg, for reasons not explained, failed to "make good," and the proof of bribery was never produced. With the main incentive for its existence removed, the committee embarked upon what has been denominated a "fishing excursion," with the result, many Republicans confess, of gradually decreasing public interest and confidence.

The disappointment at the work of the committee is shared in its own ranks. Assemblyman Costello has privately acknowledged his dissatisfaction on more than one occasion. Assemblyman McEwan, whose home is in Albany, has shown his lack of interest by remaining away from most of the sessions. The friends of Assemblyman Fallows say that he would never have gone on the committee had he not believed the evidence of police bribery would be forthcoming, and that he is far from satisfied with what the committee has done and is doing.

It is pointed out that not only was the committee Mr. Quigg's scheme, but that the choice of Mr. Mazet as Chairman, and of Frank Moss as counsel, was due to him. The unpopularity of Mr. Mazet, the failure of his committee to enlist popular support, and the animosity it has aroused, Republican State leaders fear, may cause the loss not only of his district, but of other districts in the city that the Republicans need badly if they are to retain the Assembly. Mr. Moss's manner and methods are held responsible by many Republicans for the committee's failure to hold the attention of the public.

Whether Mr. Platt's expressed desire will result in stopping the committee is not known. Some Republicans say that Mr. Moss is a difficult man to handle, and that he might make trouble for the organization if interfered with.

MAZET AND MOSS SCORED.

Register Fromme and Mr. Holahan Make the Session Lively—Likened to a Minstrel Show.

Scenes of disorder rivalling those of the Dreyfus trial at Rennes characterized the session of the Mazet investigating committee yesterday. Twice during the day the authority of the committee was boldly defied, and its dignity scornfully trodden upon, with scarcely a protest from its Chairman or its counsel.

Register Isaac Fromme was most daring in his defiance. He flatly refused to answer the Chairman's questions, told Mr. Mazet he was making himself ridiculous, and that his opinion didn't amount to anything. He compared the counsel and the Chairman to the end men in a minstrel show, and assured Mr. Moss he would prefer a bootblack's society to his. President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements told Mr. Moss he ought to be ashamed of himself, and that if his record was known he wouldn't be cross-examining other people.

Mr. Fromme was put on the stand to explain the presence of 100 or more book typewriters in the Register's office which were not supplied by the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. The Register answered that Elliott & Hatch sent him machines as he wanted them; that they were not bought or hired, and that the company was to be paid for them.

Then ensued a noisy and confused colloquy, participated in by the witness, the counsel, and the Chairman, while the spectators looked on in mingled amazement and amusement.

"You ought not to use anything for the city without knowing what project there is on the part of the person furnishing it to get paid for it," said Mr. Moss.

MR. FROMME'S ATTACK.

"When I want any directions or advice as to how I am to run the office, I won't come to you," was Mr. Fromme's answer.

Mr. Mazet here interrupted. "One moment," he said. "That is an impertinent and irrelevant answer."

Mr. Fromme turned defiantly to the Chairman and flashed out: "No more than the question that was put."

"Yes, it is," retorted Mr. Mazet. "The stenographer will strike that from the record."

Then the Chairman undertook to examine the witness. "What arrangement did you make with the typewriter company?"

"I have answered that already," snapped back Mr. Fromme.

"I ask you to answer it again," said Mr. Mazet.

"I will not," retorted Mr. Fromme, settling himself back in his chair with belligerency bursting from every feature.

"The committee directs you to answer it again," fulminated the Chairman.

The command was without effect. The witness did not claim the protection of "private business." He simply defied the committee, and neither the Chairman nor the counsel undertook to discipline him. The boldness of his attitude and the apparent helplessness of the committee provoked a hum of laughter and applause from the waiting witnesses who composed the audience.

"We will have order in the room," announced the Chairman.

Mr. Fromme—You are creating all this disorder.

"No, you are trying to be funny."

"No, you are making yourself ridiculous and they laugh at you."

The Chairman told the witness he was not acting in a dignified way.

"Your opinion don't amount to much," was the retort, at which there was laughter.

LIKE A MINSTREL SHOW.

Mr. Moss had looked on in silence while the witness and the Chairman exchanged epithets. Here he broke in to thank the Chairman for having spread on the record this "beautiful exemplification of the manners of the high public officials of this city."

"The only place to equal this colloquy between the counsel and the Chairman is in the minstrels—between the end men," shouted Mr. Fromme, while both Mr. Moss and Mr. Mazet were trying to stop him.

Further questions from Mr. Moss about the book typewriters only resulted in Mr. Fromme's reiteration that the city had not bought or hired the machines, and that he did not know how the owners were to get their pay for them.

Taking another tack, Mr. Moss asked Mr. Fromme how those bootblacking and newspaper stands came to be on the stoop of the Register's office. The witness declared that he didn't know; that his duty was to record deeds and mortgages, and that it was none of his business to guard the steps of the building. This evoked another exchange of witticisms between the counsel and the witness, which proceeded amid laughter and confusion.

Mr. Moss—I think I will go out there and open a stand to-morrow.

Mr. Fromme—I will take good care to have you put off. [Roars of laughter and raps for order from the Chairman.]

"That is just it. I asked the question just to bring out that answer.

"Well, I shouldn't like to see a brother lawyer blacking shoes in front of the Register's office."

"That is your second thought. You fell into the trap handsomely. It is you that is blacking boots now."

"Am I?"

"Yes. You are excused. Go on back to your bootblacking stand."

"I would rather have a bootblack with me than you," was Mr. Fromme's parting shot as he left the stand.

MR. HOLAHAN ENRAGED.

Mr. Holahan was called on to testify concerning a recommendation made in his 1898 report for a canal between Flushing Bay and Newtown Creek. He declared that he did not know that a charter for such a canal had been obtained from the Legislature in 1895 and another in 1898.

"I thought the secretary to the Governor had secured that canal for himself," said Mr. Holahan. Then he explained that he understood W. J. Youngs had had a bill passed in the Legislature authorizing the construction of this canal.

After a series of questions intended to develop that city officials and prominent politicians were interested in the canal project or had property which would benefit by it, and that Mr. Holahan was trying to put the job through, the witness lost his temper.

"You published a card in the papers saying you were afraid you'd be attacked. You ought to be ashamed of yourself," he exclaimed hotly, addressing the committee's counsel.

"Mr. Holahan, you'd better speak the truth," was Mr. Moss's equally heated retort.

"I do speak the truth," shouted Mr. Holahan defiantly. "If your record was known you wouldn't be standing here catechising other people. The people of this town have got your measure."

"I stand here to face all the charges you can bring."

"Oh, you're desperate. You must stand there to save yourself."

Mr. Moss ordered Mr. Holahan to stop his "bellowing," and Mr. Hoffman intervened with a protest against such colloquies as beneath the dignity of the committee.

Aside from these two incidents the day was devoid of excitement.

THE OTHER WITNESSES.

Louis Waldvogel testified to peculiar treatment of a case by the District Attorney's office. His brother, he said, was stabbed to death by Philip McDermott on June 19. McDermott was indicted for assault in the first degree only, and the case had been postponed sixteen times. Meanwhile one of the two eyewitnesses to the crime had died, and the other had disappeared.

President Feitner of the Tax Department was interrogated about the appointment of deputies in his office. He testified that six of the eight deputies who had been restored to their places by order of the court were not receiving their salaries, but he gave no reason why. Questions by Mr. Hoffman brought out the fact that in the ten years from 1889 to 1899 the assessments in the old city of New York had increased $198,565,826.

Park Commissioner August Moebus of the Bronx was asked what connection he had with the Haffen brewery, which supplies beer to the hotels and clubs in the park over which he presides. He replied that it was his "private business."

When Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy was called to testify to increases of salaries in the department, Mr. Hoffman turned him into a witness for the defense. In answer to Mr. Hoffman's inquiries, Mr. Murphy stated that the present Dock Board had increased the pier rentals $16,450 last year over the preceding year of the Strong administration; that it was customary with the former Dock Board to issue Treasurer's orders for supplies, as the present board does, and that Mayor Strong's board also frequently bought from Naughton & Co. Mr. Murphy said that the board now gets rip-rap for 25 cents, where 45 cents was paid formerly; cobble for 50 cents, against 80 cents, and broken stone for 95 cents, against $1.50.

INCREASES IN SALARIES.

The remainder of the morning and practically all the afternoon session were taken up with putting on record data from the various city departments on the removal of temporary employes, as the result of the White law, and the increases in the number and salaries of employes. Many heads of departments and other representatives were examined and numerous statements filed. These showed that all temporary employes had been discharged after the White law became operative.

Summarized, this testimony showed that in the period from July 1, 1898—six months after the new administration went into power—to Sept. 1, 1899, the increase of salaries, exclusive of the uniformed Fire and Police Departments and public school teachers, amounted to $1,589,838.23.

Mr. Moss produced a sworn statement from the Martin B. Brown Company, city printers, showing that from Jan. 1, 1898, to Sept. 1, 1899, it did $688,914.94 worth of work for the city.

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, admitted that there was in existence no complete roster of city employes. He estimated, however, that there were about 31,000. Mr. Moss called attention to the fact that the list printed in The City Record in January included over 37,000.

Frank A. Spencer, clerk of the Labor Bureau, gave as his estimate about 60,000, of whom some 28,000 were laborers. George McAnerny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, believed the number to be about 40,000. He certified also that changes among employes are not published in The City Record, as required by law.

The committee will meet again this morning, in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

REV. DR. DE COSTA DEPOSED.

Ceremony Performed by Bishop Potter at Poughkeepsie — Clergyman May Become a Catholic.

Following the statement of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, published yesterday morning, to the effect that he had resigned from the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, came the announcement that Bishop Potter had taken recognition of Dr. De Costa's communication by promptly deposing him from the ministry. The ceremony of deposition was performed in Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, after the morning service, on Sunday, in accordance with Title II., Canon 5, of the Digest, which reads as follows:

If any minister of this church, against whom there is no ecclesiastical proceeding instituted, shall declare in writing to the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese or missionary jurisdiction to which he belongs his renunciation of the ministry of this church, it shall be the duty of the ecclesiastical authority to record the declaration so made, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop of the diocese or missionary jurisdiction, of any Bishop, who, being requested by the Standing Committee, shall consent to act in the matter, to depose such person from the ministry, and to pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more clergymen, that the person so declaring has been deposed from the ministry of this church; provided, however, that if the Bishop shall be satisfied that the person so declaring is not amenable for any canonical offense and that his renunciation of the ministry is not occasioned by foregoing misconduct or irregularity, but is voluntary and for causes assigned or known which do not affect his moral character, he shall so declare in pronouncing and recording said deposition, and shall, if desired, give a certificate to this effect to the person so deposed, and he shall also give due notice of such deposition from the ministry to the ecclesiastical authority of every diocese and missionary jurisdiction of this church, in the form in which the same is recorded.

Bishop Potter, who had stopped in Poughkeepsie on his way West, en route to Honolulu and the Philippines, conducted the deposition proceedings.

Dr. De Costa has declined thus far to give any information as to his future course in life. It is reported, however, that he is seriously contemplating embracing the Roman Catholic faith, and that he is under the instruction of the Jesuit fathers at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street. Dr. De Costa, when seen last night, refused to answer any inquiries about the rumor of his intention to become a Roman Catholic, and also said that he was not yet prepared to make public the exact contents of his letter to Bishop Potter.

THE PRESIDENT GOES SOUTH

Leaves Chicago to Attend Reunion at Evansville, Ind.

NARROWLY ESCAPED RUNAWAY

Horses in His Carriage Became Fractious, but Were Brought Under Restraint by Capt. Pinkerton.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—At 11:30 o'clock to-night President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet left Chicago for Evansville, Ind., where he will attend the National reunion of the Blue and Gray.

His departure with the cheers of an immense throng ringing in his ears brought to a close a day of genuinely hard work, in which the President had scarcely a moment of leisure for himself. Although wearied when he reached his train, he expressed himself as having thoroughly enjoyed himself.

An exciting incident varied and for a moment threatened to upset the President's ceaseless round of activities. While in his carriage on Congress Street, en route to Memorial Hall to greet the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, one of the horses attached to the President's carriage became fractious and evinced a desire to run. The driver had all he could do to restrain the animal, and after he had been tugging at the lines for several blocks the horse finally broke away and started on a run.

Capt. Matt Pinkerton of the Chicago Hussars, a detachment of which had joined the procession, galloped beside the unmanageable steed and grasped its bridle, bringing the animal to a slow trot. The Captain maintained his hold for the remainder of the trip.

THE LAST DAY AT CHICAGO.

Mr. McKinley Talks with Labor Men—Shakes Hands with 3,000 People—Commercial Club's Banquet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—President McKinley had scarcely finished breakfast this morning, when the first of the many of the delegations seeking attention reached the Auditorium. The delegation was made up principally of members of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union, which some weeks ago made the President an honorary member of their organization. President Gubbins of the union, in the course of conversation, mentioned the "bricklayers' organization."

"Our organization, if you please. Don't forget me," said Mr. McKinley, smiling, and the committee promised that he would always be remembered as a full-fledged union bricklayer and stone mason.

The President asked many questions relative to the condition of Chicago's laboring people, and expressed his pleasure that they were feeling the effects of prosperity. He declared that he considered it a compliment to belong to the Bricklayers' Union, and pulled from an inside pocket the card entitling him to a vote in its proceedings.

"I would like to have the international body, of which our union is a part, hold its convention of 1901 in Washington," he added, as the building trades men were about to retire. President Gubbins thanked him for the invitation, and declared that the matter would be laid before the delegates to the convention of 1900.

ADDRESSES A LABOR MEETING.

Later in the day the President paid a visit to the labor meeting which was in progress at Bricklayers' Hall. Arriving at the hall, the Presidential party was met by a committee of which George P. Gubbins, President of the Bricklayers' Union, was Chairman. Amid deafening cheers he entered the hall and took his seat in a decorated chair which had been provided for him.

Mr. Gubbins made a short introductory address, in the course of which he said that President McKinley was one of the best friends labor ever had. He then introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me great pleasure to meet with the workingmen of the City of Chicago. Of the many receptions that have been tendered me during my three days' stay in your great city none has given me more pleasure or greater satisfaction than the welcome accorded to me in this hall and the kind words spoken in my behalf by your worthy President. [Cheers.]

"I have come not to make an address to you, but rather to give evidence by my presence and the few words I shall utter of the great interest I feel in the cause of labor, and to congratulate you and all your fellow-workmen everywhere upon the improved condition of the country, and upon the prosperity which everywhere is observed in our beloved country. [Applause.]

"When labor is being employed at fair wages, homes are made happy. Well-employed labor brings light and hope to American homes. The labor of the United States is better employed, better paid, and commands greater respect than is found in any other nation in the world. [Applause.]

"The idea that I would leave with you here to-night, in the moments I shall occupy, is that you improve all advantages and opportunities of this free government. Your children, your families, your boys and girls are very close to your heartstrings, and the word I would leave here to-night is that you avail yourselves of the opportunity offered your children by the splendid schools of the City of Chicago. Give your children the best education obtainable, and that is the best equipment you can give any American.

"Integrity wins its way anywhere, and what I don't want the workingmen of this country to do is to establish hostile camps and divide the people of the United States in classes. I don't want any wall built against the ambitions of your boy or your's [pointing,] and I don't want any barrier put in the way of the realization of his occupying the highest places in the gift of the public.

"My fellow-citizens, I must stop. I only want to say to you, I leave my best wishes and good will with the prayer that you may always have good employment, good wages and that in your homes you may have love and contentment. I thank you and bid you good night." [Cheering.]

GREETS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

When he left the hotel this morning Mr. McKinley drove first to the Battle of Manila, a panoramic reproduction of Admiral Dewey's famous victory, where he spent a few moments. In the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall he next greeted the Army of the Tennessee, which is holding its reunion at that place. In addition to the 500 veterans present, the hall was packed with spectators, who cheered frantically. Gen. Granville M. Dodge, in introducing the President, declared he could rest assured of the support of the Army of the Tennessee in his present policy.

The President responded: "I do not intend to interrupt your business at this meeting, and have only called that I may pay my respects and present my personal good wishes to the Army of the Tennessee, and respond with expressions of gratitude and satisfaction to the warm words of Gen. Dodge, your President, in pledging the support of the veterans of the Army of the Tennessee to the flag and the patriotic purpose of the Government of the United States. Indeed, no such pledge is necessary from your Chairman; I could have known without his stating it where this army stood when the flag, carried by soldiers and sailors of the Republic, was assailed. I would know where this veteran army would stand when I should recall its history, with its Grant, Sherman, McPherson, and Logan. As I said, I have only come to express the respect which I feel for the veterans of 1861, who have for more than thirty-three years taught patriotism to the people of the United States. When the hour of peril came last year, as a result of your instructions, more than 1,000,000 men volunteered to defend the flag. I thank you for your cordial welcome, and bid you good morning."

The President was then driven to the hall of the Women's Athletic Club, where a light luncheon was served in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. In the clubrooms society leaders and women prominent in various fields of work assembled early in anticipation of their visit. After leaving the veterans Mr. McKinley took a short drive, followed by a cavalcade of the city's guests and spectators, calling at the hotel for Mrs. McKinley. The entire party then repaired to the athletic club, where an exhibition of swimming was given, all of which was applauded. Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Mayor, and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat, were among those present. The Presidential party left after a brief visit, and Mrs. McKinley, with Miss Barber, returned to the hotel.

Afterward President McKinley and Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock, and Wilson, accompanied by Dr. William R. Harner, L. W. Noyes, Charles Truax, Lafayette McWilliams, and Postmaster Gordon, went to the Press Club, where they were greeted by the Reception Committee and introduced to more than 200 members and their wives who were present. The party remained less than an hour, owing to other engagements. President McKinley registered his name in the guest book, and when he left three cheers were given.

G. A. R. VETERANS' RECEPTION.

The President drove directly from the Press Club to the Auditorium Annex, where he took luncheon with Mrs. McKinley and Miss Barber and received a few visitors. He then went to the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall, and held a public reception. The arrangements were so admirable that scarcely any confusion resulted, although everybody in the immense throng seemed eager to be first to grasp the President's hand. The people were admitted to the memorial hall through files of policemen, and the exit was between files of the Illinois National Guard. It is estimated that 3,000 men, women, and children shook hands with the President during the reception, which occupied one hour's time.

Gen. Charles Fitzsimmons acted as master of ceremonies, and under his able management the people were hurried past President McKinley at an average of fifty per minute, while an orchestra stationed near by played lively airs. For each one the President had a gracious smile and a hearty handclasp. The number of Grand Army of the Republic veterans in the crowd was noticeably large. Many of the ladies handed bunches of roses to the President as they filed past him. When he first entered the building to prepare for the reception President McKinley was ushered into the department headquarters of the Illinois National Guard, where he was greeted by a number of veterans of the rebellion, among them Capt. Inman, Department Commander for Illinois. Responding to their welcome, the President said:

"Of the very many cordial receptions which I have had in the City of Chicago, none has touched me more deeply than this welcome from my old comrades of 1861. We are all getting a little older, but our hearts are just as warm for the old flag as in the days of 1861 to 1865. I am soon to take the hand of all of you in the public reception, and, as you already have my heart, let us now go to the people."

The party then proceeded to the main hall, where the reception was had. At the end of an hour's handshaking the President was driven to the Auditorium Hotel, where he rested for two hours before dinner.

COMMERCIAL CLUB BANQUET.

At 6:30 o'clock to-night a banquet was given in President McKinley's honor by the Commercial Club of Chicago in the banquet room of the Auditorium Hotel. The club is limited in membership, and not over 200 were present, but they comprised the men most prominent in the commercial life of Chicago. Cyrus H. McCormick presided, and in his opening speech announced that while, according to the usual custom of the club, there would be no toasts, a list of speakers had been prepared of whom the first would be the President. Mr. McCormick made a neat speech introducing the President, who spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am honored to be the guest of this great club, representing as you do the energy and activity and enterprises of this great inland city. I can testify to the energy of your people. If I ever had any doubt about the wisdom of eight hours being a full day's work that doubt has been removed. [Laughter.] I understand there is already now a new conflict between the Federal Committee and the Festival Committee over the fact that thirty minutes of my time in the last four days remained unassigned. [Laughter.]

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the growth and advancement of your city and the evidences of prosperity everywhere observable. Nothing impressed me more in looking into the faces of the great multitudes on the streets yesterday than the smiling, happy faces of the people. That was evidence to me of your real and substantial prosperity. It meant the steady employment, good wages, happy homes, and these are always indispensable to good government and to the happiness of the people.

"We have had a wonderful industrial development in the last two years. Our work shops never were so busy; our trade at home was never so large, and our foreign trade exceeds that of any like period in all our history. In the year 1899 we bought abroad upward of $697,000,000 worth of goods, and in the same year sold abroad $1,227,000,000, giving a balance of trade in our favor of $560,000,000.

"This means more labor at home, more money at home, more earnings at home. Our products are carried on every sea and find a market in all the ports of the world. In 1888 the Japanese Government took from us 8.86 per cent. of its total imports, and in 1898 14.57 per cent. We are the greatest producers of pig iron, and raise three-fourths of the cotton of the world. Our manufactures of iron and steel exceed those of any other country.

"The growth of the railway systems of the United States is phenomenal. From 30 miles in 1830 we have gone to 182,600 miles in 1897.

ON RECIPROCITY.

"The system of reciprocal agreement with foreign countries provided by the Tariff act of 1897, promises beneficial results in the increase of our trade in foreign countries. Most of the conventions already made await ratification before going into effect, but the first reciprocal arrangement effected under the third section of the act has been in operation now over a year.

"It is intended especially to cover some very important products of the West and Northwest which are very largely handled by the merchants of Chicago. A comparison of these exports of the United States for the years 1898 and 1899 shows an increase in one year of reciprocity of about 18 per cent. in logs and lumber; an increase of over 900 per cent. in export bacon and hams, an increase of 1.62 per cent. in the export of lard and its compounds.

"We have also, my fellow-citizens, made a parcels post arrangement with Germany—the first ever made between the United States and any country in Europe. It went into effect on Oct. 1, and permits the interchange through the mails of all articles up to eleven pounds in weight, at the rate of 12 cents for the first pound, and reduced rates per pound for increased weights. This has been the result of fifteen years of effort to reach such an agreement, but not until now has it been carried through with success.

"Our shipbuilding has been greatly increased. For the first time in all our history, the tonnage of our steam vessels exceeded on June 1, the tonnage of all our sailing vessels, barges, and all other craft. We built in 1897 and 1898 more vessels of steel than of all other materials combined. Our tonnage increased during the latter year 100,000 tons and is without a parallel in our recent history. More large ocean steamships are under construction in the United States than ever before.

TO DEVELOP MERCHANT MARINE.

"Our shipbuilding plants are being enlarged and new establishments projected. There is no better time than the present, therefore, with all these favorable conditions and others which will suggest themselves to you, for the development of a more powerful merchant marine. Our relations to other nations by reason of our new possessions make this duty even more commanding than it has ever been. American shipping, under the American flag, should be found in all oceans, and our trade must go wherever our flag goes.

"Our internal commerce has even exceeded the growth of our outward commerce. Our railroad transportation lines never were so crowded, while our builders of cars and engines are unable to fill the pressing orders made necessary by the increased traffic.

"We have everything, gentlemen, to congratulate ourselves over as to the present condition of the country. The only fear I have ever had, and I speak to business men who are familiar with the subject—more than I can be—the only fear I have heard is that we might overdo it, and that really we were not exercising that conservatism that is so essential to substantial prosperity.

"You business men doubtless would differ with me as to this fear and say that it was needless, but the boundless prosperity we have had in the last year and a half has made me fear that, after all, we might be overdoing the business of the country. [Applause.] I trust I am mistaken, and I am told by business men everywhere that the business of the country now rests upon a substantial basis and that you are really only making what there is a market for, and as long as you do that, of course, you are doing a safe business, and our markets are going to increase. [Applause.]

"Our products are going into every port of the world, and the reason for it is that we make the best products and we undersell anybody else in the world. That is the only reason for it.

"I am glad to welcome the representative of Mexico and the representative of the Canadian Government in this city and in our country to-night. I thank you all."

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WOMEN'S GOLF TOURNEY

Many Good Scores in the Qualifying Match at Philadelphia.

BEATRIX HOYT IN GOOD FORM

Sixteen Entries for To-day's Championship—One Player Disqualified for Taking a Caddie's Advice.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The annual women's championship golf competition began to-day on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala, a suburb of this city, under the auspices of the United States Golf Association.

There was a very large entry list, and as a rule excellent golf was played by the contestants. The conditions of the tournament were eighteen holes, medal play, the best sixteen scores to qualify for the championship round. The distance of the eighteen-hole course is 5,420 yards.

The greatest interest to-day was centred in the playing of Miss Beatrix Hoyt, of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., who has three times won the championship. Miss Hoyt was paired with Mrs. Charles S. Farnum of the Merion Cricket Club of Haverford. For a time these players were even up, but Miss Hoyt soon drew away from Mrs. Farnum. Miss Hoyt got a bad start, the second hole especially proving very troublesome to her. She, however, made the first part of the course in 52, and the other half in 45, giving her a total for the eighteen holes of 97, which is 4 points above the record of the course, held by Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden of the Philadelphia Country Club.

Next to Miss Hoyt the best showing was made by Miss Frances C. Griscom of the Merion Cricket Club, who went over the course in 100 strokes. Good scores were also made by Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Elsie Cassatt, and Mrs. Edward A. Manice. The latter made the course in 103, which would have qualified her for the championship round, but she was disqualified for taking advice from her caddie.

Following are the sixteen who qualified for the championship round, which begins to-morrow morning, with their respective scores:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., 97; Miss Frances S. Griscom, Merion Cricket Club, 100, Miss Anna Sands, Newport Golf Club, 101; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley Cricket Club, 103; Miss Elsie Cassatt, Merion Cricket Club, 103; Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley Club, 103; Miss Pauline Mackay, Oakley Cricket Club, 104; Miss Alice L. Day, Morris County Golf Club, 105; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Wee Burn Golf Club, 105. Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Golf Club, 105; Miss Georgiana M. Bishop, Brooklawn Cricket Club, 106; Miss Jane H. Swords, Morris County Golf Club, 106; Miss Marian Oliver, Albany Cricket Club, 107; Miss Florence McNeely, Merion Cricket Club, 107; Miss May Barron, Ardsley Club, 107; Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden, Philadelphia Country Club, 107.

The consolation round will also be played to-morrow. Sixteen players who failed to qualify for the championship, but who made 110 and under, will start in this round. Following are the scores for eighteen holes:

Mrs. W. J. Berg, Nutley—Out, 55; in, 57; total, 112. Mrs. G. H. Francis, Brookline—Out, 63; in, 58; total, 121.

Miss Katharine K. Cassatt, Philadelphia—Out, 63; in, 58; total, 121. Miss Pauline Mackay, Boston—Out, 53; in, 51; total, 104.

Miss Florence Bell, Philadelphia—Out, 62; in, 60; total, 122. Miss Estel Burnett, Watch Hill—Out, 57; in, 54; total, 111.

Miss M. St. Spence, Philadelphia—Out, 55; in, 53; total, 108. Miss Sibyl Kane, Tuexdo Park—Out, 58; in, 57; total, 115.

Mrs. G. Francis Smith, Philadelphia—Out, 63; in, 58; total, 121. Miss Annie P. R. Spence, Philadelphia—Out, 58; in, 54; total, 112.

Mrs. A. H. Mason, Philadelphia—Out, 61; in, 59; total, 120. Miss Katharine M. Rowland, Greenwich—Out, 56; in, 52; total, 108.

Mrs. J. Curtis, Patterson—Out, 59; in, 57; total, 116. Mrs. A. Dewitt Cochrane, Irvington-on-Hudson—Out, 52; in, 51; total, 103.

Miss Elizabeth Goffe, Narragansett Pier—Out, 60; in, 54; total, 114. Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom, Philadelphia—Out, 64; in, 50; total, 114.

Miss F. C. Griscom, Philadelphia—Out, 52; in, 48; total, 100. Mrs. William Shippen, Morristown—Out, 54; in, 56; total, 110.

Miss Emily N. Lockwood, Lexington—Out, 58; in, 53; total, 111. Miss Helen Darlington, Philadelphia—Out, 62; in, 54; total, 116.

Miss Louisa A. Wells, Brookline—Out, 53; in, 58; total, 111. Miss Edith Burt, Philadelphia—Out, 54; in, 56; total, 110.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Pittsfield—Out, 49; in, 54; total, 103. Miss Elsie Hurlbut, Morristown—Out, 56; in, 54; total, 110.

Mrs. E. K. Beddall, Irvington-on-Hudson—Out, 57; in, 61; total, 118. Miss M. M. Riley, Philadelphia—Out, 52; in, 57; total, 109.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia—Out, 56; in, 52; total, 108. Miss Alice L. Day, Morristown—Out, 54; in, 51; total, 105.

Mrs. I. E. Griener, Baltimore—Out, 56; in, 52; total, 108. Miss G. M. Bishop, Bridgeport—Out, 55; in, 51; total, 106.

Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Greenwich—Out, 69; in, 60; total, 129. Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morristown—Out, 60; in, 55; total, 115.

Mrs. A. W. Hansel, Philadelphia—Out, 61; in, 62; total, 123. Miss Fanny K. McLane, Baltimore—Out, 54; in, 56; total, 110.

Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Rydal—Out, 50; in, 53; total, 103. Mrs. M. Pendleton Rogers, Plainfield—Out, 52; in, 58; total, 110.

Miss E. M. Supplee, Philadelphia—Out, 56; in, 54; total, 110. Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati—Out, 55; in, 53; total, 108.

Mrs. W. M. Gorham, Philadelphia—Out, 55; in, 55; total, 110. Miss Ruth Underhill, Glencove—Out, 54; in, 55; total, 109.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Southampton—(Present champion)—Out, 52; in, 45; total, 97. Mrs. C. S. Farnum, Philadelphia—Out, 67; in, 55; total, 122.

Mrs. Josiah Newman, New Brighton—Out, 60; in, 57; total, 117. Mrs. P. C. Maderia, Rydal—Out, 57; in, 55; total, 112.

Miss Julia A. Berwind, Philadelphia—Out, 57; in, 55; total, 112. Mrs. Miles White, Jr., Baltimore—Out, 64; in, 54; total, 118.

Miss Gertrude H. Fiske, Concord, Mass.—Out, 56; in, 59; total, 115. Mrs. J. F. McFadden, Philadelphia—Out, 55; in, 52; total, 107.

Miss Grace B. Keyes, Concord—Out, 58; in, 59; total, 117. Miss Elizabeth Steel, Philadelphia—Out, 55; in, 61; total, 116.

Mrs. R. I. Carter, Cincinnati—Out, 55; in, 67; total, 122. Mrs. F. R. Powie, Philadelphia—Out, 69; in, 67; total, 136.

Miss A. I. Richardson, Philadelphia—Out, 61; in, 57; total, 118. Miss Grace Marvin, Albany—Out, 55; in, 60; total, 115.

Mrs. S. C. Price, Philadelphia—Out, 54; in, 58; total, 112. Miss G. Hecker, Norton, Conn.—Out, 51; in, 54; total, 105.

Mrs. P. R. Shattuck, Cape May—Out, 52; in, 57; total, 109. Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Philadelphia—Out, 58; in, 65; total, 123.

Miss Jane H. Swords, Morristown—Out, 52; in, 54; total, 106. Miss Marian Oliver, Albany—Out, 53; in, 54; total, 107.

Miss Clara Longworth, Cincinnati—Out, 63; in, 60; total, 123. Miss Marie L. Harrison, Short Hills—Out, 57; in, 52; total, 109.

Miss Elsie Cassatt, Philadelphia—Out, 52; in, 51; total, 103. Miss L. D. Maxwell, Glen Cove—Out, 53; in, 56; total, 109.

Miss Eunice Terry, Irvington-on-Hudson—Out, 54; in, 54; total, 108. Mrs. W. F. Morgan, Short Hills—Out, 58; in, 50; total, 108.

Miss Florence Neely, Philadelphia—Out, 55; in, 52; total, 107. Miss May Barron, Irvington-on-Hudson—Out, 58; in, 49; total, 107.

Miss Emma Kirk, Lake Forest—Out, 61; in, 64; total, 125. Miss Helen F. Bishop, Bridgeport—Out, 62; in, 62; total, 124.

Miss Anna Sands, Newport—Out, 53; in, 48; total, 101. Mrs. Alan H. Harris, Philadelphia—Out, 58; in, 54; total 112.

Mrs. T. G. Condon, Tuxedo Park—Out, 60; in, 61; total, 121. Mrs. O. D. Thompson, Pittsburg—Out, 67; in, 66; total, 133.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE CASE OF JUSTICE BARRETT.

Justice BARRETT is on the bench of the Supreme Court by the unanimous vote of the City of New York. This was given to him first in the time of the Committee of Seventy, in 1871, and again after fourteen years' service, in which he had made a record that compelled the entire confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, and during the twenty-eight years that he has now held his high office that record has been consistent. In character he is trustworthy; in ability he is acknowledged to be eminent; his experience has been great and varied. If any of the leaders of the bar of New York were asked to define the qualifications for a judicial position in the second highest court of the State, he could name none that Justice BARRETT does not possess in a very unusual degree.

Being on the bench by the vote of both the great parties, his continuance there by the same vote would obviously strengthen greatly the independence of the judiciary from all partisan ties or direction. It would be a definite proclamation to all whom it may concern that in this case the sole price of the people's confidence is desert. It would set before every Judge and every aspirant for the bench a golden rule for conduct, a high aim for all effort. It would give to the people as against professional self-seeking politicians the immense advantage of a noble precedent, twice established, and by so much more difficult to overturn or neglect or evade. Every mean, intriguing, unscrupulous lawyer in the city who hopes to compass the power and honor of a Judgeship by underground scheming with the politicians would be discouraged, and every politician who hopes to make a traffic of judicial nominations would be weary and disgusted. On the other hand, the sensible man who knows how largely the honorable or dishonorable, the independent or the servile, Judge can influence the best interests of the community, can protect or menace property and reputation and even life, would take heart.

Take the opposite aspect of the case. If Justice BARRETT, being on the bench by the vote of both the great parties, is refused the nomination of one of them, and especially is deprived of that nomination by the efforts of organizations representing the independent, non-partisan voters of the city, what will be the result? His nomination and election will be left to one party and to the man who guides the action of that party. The cause of an independent judiciary, free from all connection with or destruction by political parties, would receive sore hurt. It would not only not be advanced, but it would be driven from ground that had been conquered for it. The precedent established in its favor, the force of which would be far more than doubled by repeating it, would be wiped out. Such an event would be a proclamation to all concerned that desert is not the sole price of judicial honors. It would be a warning to every Judge and to every aspirant for a Judgeship that no matter how high his standard of conduct may be, no matter how great his ability, no matter how severely these may have been tested or how well they may have stood the test, it is not enough. He must still reckon with wrong-headed independents, and at the last be left to the discretion of a Croker or a Platt. Every ambitious intriguer, every dealer in political preferment, the pander and his customer, (the terms are harsh and coarse, but they fit,) would take courage in his miserable heart. And intelligent men, who know how precious for all that is best in a free community is the firmly established independence of the judiciary and by what slow and painful struggle the advances in it have been gained, would be filled with shame and indignation.

But indignation more than shame, and therein lies the hope of the city. If by any possibility the amazing action of the conferrees at the City Club be approved by the bodies they represent, and the renomination of Justice BARRETT be left to Tammany Hall, the citizens in whose name we have spoken would rally to his support. It would be their proud and glad duty. We believe that they would rally in such numbers as to sever all real connection between the Justice and the machine to which his nomination had been left, and make his election a triumph of the people, not of party. The genuine independents, the men who seek the promotion of a high principle and a good cause with no reference to any party, would find their opportunity. For in the name of common sense, what kind of independence is it that would refuse support to such a candidate because the chance to elect him came from Tammany, which would spurn good from a source usually bad and so check all impulse for good? What is this, in effect, but the narrowest and blindest partisanship, slavery to party names, and cringing cowardice toward realities for which we claim that we are fighting?

Justice BARRETT, by whatever party named, stands for the highest standard of judicial conduct, character, and ability. His election would be more than a great public benefit, it would be an urgent public necessity. It should be, and we believe it would be, secured by so overwhelming a vote that the cause of judicial independence would be completely vindicated.

THE BOER ULTIMATUM.

That is very startling news that the Boers, instead of waiting for a British ultimatum, have served upon Great Britain one of their own, and one of the most peremptory kind. And yet nobody ought to be surprised at what is simply an obvious military precaution, if war is really inevitable. The Boers are convinced that it is. Great Britain has shown no sign whatever of receding in any particular from demands which the Boers have shown no sign whatever of granting, which they have declared they will rather die than grant. On the other hand, Great Britain has expressed, by the organs of the party in power, both in words and in actions which speak louder, an intention to enforce these demands by arms as soon as she could make war without making it at an obvious disadvantage. Her obvious disadvantage is the obvious advantage of the Boers. Since they must fight, they say, they will take the advantage which they now have. Granting their premises, there is no fault to be found with their conclusion.

Undoubtedly the military advantage they have secured for themselves is very considerable. The British forces on the sea and preparing to leave the British Islands may, with the assistance of the forces now in South Africa, be sufficient to crush the Boers. But it is admitted that the Boers of the Transvaal, together with those of the Orange Free State, are numerous enough to beat down the opposition of all the British forces now available, whether on the Natal or on the Kimberley border. On the Natal side that fact has been practically acknowledged by the abandonment of the British posts near the frontier and the withdrawal of their garrisons. And on the other side the superiority of the Boer force is probably great enough to justify the British commander in declining a combat without any imputation upon his courage or enterprise. A withdrawal on each side would leave both frontiers at the mercy of the Boers, would enable them to occupy or dismantle the strong places, to destroy or disable the communications so weakly guarded, and to make the invasion of their country far more difficult than it would be if they waited until the British were in overwhelming force upon both frontiers. That is doubtless the object of the defiant action of the Boers. It gives them a marked advantage at the beginning, though of course there can be no doubt, even in the minds of the intelligent among the Boers, of the ultimate issue of the struggle.

WHAT DO THEY PROPOSE TO DO ABOUT IT?

A collection of most respectable citizens of this municipality has formed itself into what it calls "The American League." Its platform is brief and simple. It "reaffirms the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence." It "believes that all others, as well as we, are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which was superfluous, since the Declaration says that, and it adheres to the American idea that "government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," which also might have been retrenched for the same reason. So that, brief as the platform is, it might have been abridged still further, to the first plank and the last. "We reaffirm the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence." "We are therefore opposed to the use of force in the extension of American institutions."

This is all very well, academically speaking. But at present "it is a condition which confronts us, and not a theory." The question is highly practical. "What shall we do with the Philippines?" It is not what should we have done a year ago or a year and a half ago. It is a question what shall we do now.

Nobody who is not prepared with a definite and specific answer to this question need expect to be listened to at all. The President, for his part, is prepared with such an answer. He says that the only thing to be done is, in the first place, to put down all armed opposition to the power of the United States and then to organize a government under which life and property shall be secure, and in which the natives shall participate under the Stars and Stripes. Anybody who chooses can object to that programme, but at least it is a clear and definite programme, and nobody stands a chance of a hearing for his objections to it who has not some counter-proposal of his own. There is no "platform" on the Philippine question worth talking about which does not involve a policy and no policy which cannot be expressed in a programme.

To recognize the Government of AGUINALDO as the Government which exists by consent of the inhabitants of the Philippines, and which is therefore the just and lawful government of the islands—that would be one way out. To recognize the right of the Filipinos to form a government of their own and to withdraw our troops in order to enable them to form it—that would be another. The meaning of the reaffirmation of the Declaration of Independence, like that of the observations of Captain Bunsby, "lies in the application on it." Until the American League explains just how it proposes to apply the Declaration perhaps the most sensible answer to its solicitations is that of Bishop POTTER, who promised to "give the platform and the matter to which it refers his best consideration."

PHILADELPHIA'S COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

A most important and interesting event will be the International Commercial Congress to be held to-morrow in Philadelphia, in connection with the National Export Exposition recently opened "for the advancement of American manufactures and the extension of export trade." The exposition, liberally encouraged by the National Congress, already has justified much of the expectation of its promoters. Whatever interests us, as the producers of material and manufactures that are rapidly finding larger and wider markets, naturally interests those who buy of us and who hope to sell to us in larger variety and quantity of their own productions.

When the International Congress is opened to-morrow by Assistant Secretary of State DAVID J. HILL, there will be present delegates from Great Britain, Austria, China, Japan, Natal, Mexico, Argentina, Russia, Colombia, Germany, Portugal, Spain, France, Jamaica, Australia, Venezuela, Nova Scotia, Cape Colony, New Zealand, Canada, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and other places. The delegates are representatives of organized commercial bodies, like our own Chamber of Commerce, serious, progressive, alert men, who have not come to Philadelphia simply for a holiday, but to learn, by inspection and from the discussions that are to take place, something in explanation of our ability to find and occupy markets in which they are willing and anxious to compete with us.

We join cordially with Philadelphia in its welcome of the distinguished and enterprising delegates who have come to the number of several hundreds to see what Philadelphia has to show of American and foreign products. The American merchants and manufacturers will follow with interest the discussions of the obstacles to international trade and the search for remedies to overcome those obstacles. The problems to be considered are all practical. That the delegates will discover any way to overcome us in the advantage we enjoy of the production of manufactures of a high degree of excellence at prices which some of them find themselves unequal to make is very unlikely. But there can be no doubt that the congress will be able to throw light upon the obstacles interposed to our advantage and to theirs by tariffs and port charges and regulations that were imposed to meet revenue necessities and are continued to the detriment both of revenue and trade.

The American manufacturer welcomes the foreign delegates without fear that they will grasp the secret of our success and run away with it to our detriment. The United States have abundantly demonstrated their ability to keep up with the march of commercial nations. At Philadelphia we shall learn as much from the foreign delegates as we are willing they shall be taught by us. The discussions should be free and exhaustive. We entertain the hope that they will be mutually beneficial. And we should regard the congress as a lamentable failure if it should not promote better international understanding and lead to closer, more intelligent, and less restricted commercial relations between all the nations represented. Through the opportunity to inspect our products and cultivate the acquaintance of the men who produce and export them, the managers of the International Commercial Congress have unquestionably opened a way for extended trade that must prove of great advantage to the commercial world.

EXPANSION OF PROSPERITY.

Politicians who base their hopes of success upon the help of calamity cannot but "view with alarm" the recent increase in the price of cotton. Quite without regard for the predictions, predilections, and surmises of political pessimists, cotton, an utterly unpolitical vegetable that might be expected to behave sympathetically if it were at all susceptible to its political environment, has begun to caper prosperously in company with pig iron, to the dismay of those who would rather hold office than enjoy prosperity for which they could not be held responsible.

For a few months the South has been participating in the prodigious advance in the price of iron, and there are contracts enough pending to keep every miner and maker of iron busy, at highly remunerative prices for their product, for a period beyond the next general election. This prosperity has been restricted, we have been informed by discriminating politicians, to "sections only." So long as prosperity was not general there remained a hopeful opportunity for all "calamity howlers," and we are bound to admit that they have been as hopeless as, fortunately, adverse circumstances permitted.

For much too long a period, in their judgment, the cotton growers of the South have been contending with the problem of extorting a cheerful existence out of cotton at something like 5 cents a pound in the great markets—in New York and New Orleans—which, of course, in the prices they have paid for cotton reflect the world's valuation of the product. Rather suddenly, perhaps not surely, cotton has advanced to about 7 cents a pound, with an upward tendency. This advance, to whatever reason it may be attributed, promises to hold for months. At all events, it has filled with cheerfulness and hope the producers of cotton, and has reduced the area of the "section" of the country that has hitherto not fully appreciated the fact that we are more prosperous than we have been.

If to-day's price of cotton holds, it is estimated by The Manufacturers' Record that it will mean to Southern farmers $75,000,000, possibly $100,000,000, more to them for the cotton crop of 1899 than they received for the crop of 1898. It will also mean to them "well-rounded and general prosperity," in which the makers of iron will be able to rejoice with the growers of the great corn crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels, the producers of wheat and the raisers of cattle and all other agricultural products at advanced and advancing prices.

There does not appear to be much sense in the efforts at this juncture of would-be political leaders to cough down this state of things, or to impair the happiness of the producers of the country by indulging in misery and in gloomy forebodings over the reaction that must follow, in which everybody must participate, and which can be assuaged only by choosing for our Presidents and Congresses those who depend upon disaster for success and who may pray for disastrous conditions in order that they may be successful. We trust that it will be a long time before the country shall be reduced by adversity to demand the services of croakers who have no patience with prosperity not of their own making.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The chief incident of interest in Wall Street yesterday was the announcement of the offer of the Government to pay in advance the interest due Nov. 1 without deduction, and to prepay all interest due July 1 next year, subject to a discount of 2 4-10 per cent. per annum.

So far as the interests of the Government are concerned, the latter offer is advantageous. The Treasury has plenty of money which lies idle in its vaults, or in the banks, chiefly in the former. If it can get even the modest interest for it that would accrue from the acceptance of this offer it would be so much clear gain. Whether the offer of the Government was needed in the condition of the money market is another question, on which views will differ. If it was not needed, it will not be accepted to any considerable extent, and in any case the amount rendered available is not very large. The total interest due before next July is not over $30,000,000, and of this not one-half is due to banks and trust companies. On the whole, the incident may prove to have less importance than was given it on its announcement yesterday.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With or without assistance, The Toronto Globe has discovered that as far back as 1840 five locomotives were shipped from New York to England for use on the Gloucester and Birmingham Railway, and it tries to comfort the worried British engine builder by saying that no doubt the Americans of those early days saw in the shipment clear proof that the iron industries of Great Britain were doomed to speedy extinction as a result of competition from the United States. "American competition," The Globe adds, "has been destroying British industry for about sixty years, and the work of demolition is further from completion now than it was in 1840." There may be consolation in the thought that fifty-nine years of our rivalry has left no inconsiderable number of British furnaces still alight, but the chances are that it is more satisfying to Canadians than to Britishers not once removed. The Philadelphia Record, which has had opportunities for acquiring some information about iron, tells The Globe that it is all wrong both in its assumption and its deduction. "Since 1840," The Record explains, "the conditions of iron manufacture have vastly changed. In England there has been a tendency to the exhaustion of raw material; in the United States there has been precisely the reverse development. The advantage of cheapness has shifted from the other side of the Atlantic to this side. The experiments of 1840 (if they were, indeed, regarded as forerunners) have fulfilled expectation. British supremacy in iron and steel manufacturing is no longer claimed or conceded." But did we really export locomotives as long ago as that? The statement is made on the authority of "a clipping from The Worcester Chronicle," whatever that may be worth. Our railroading began in 1827, in a very small way, and, though it was a sturdy infant thirteen years later, there is difficulty in believing that our engines were then in demand abroad, and especially in England.

—It is very hard to believe that American interests in the Philippines are suffering because Gen. OTIS has an unconquerable distaste for spending money—a distaste which is equally strong whether the expenditure is absolutely necessary or merely judicious on general principles. Yet this accusation is made by an apparently well-informed correspondent of The London Times, and to the grotesquely economical instincts of the commander he ascribes in considerable measure the success of the natives in resisting subjugation and much of the suffering that exists in the army of occupation. For example, the General could not be persuaded to offer more than $30 apiece for Filipino rifles, while AGUINALDO pays $60 for every American rifle brought to him. The result is that no native arms are coming in, and there is a small but steady movement the other way. Here is another illustration, designed to show that the General is a man of "ruinous parsimony": "No reward has ever been offered for bolos or machetes, swords or daggers. OTIS says, very truly, 'Why, any native or Chinaman can make them and claim the reward and make an easy thing of it.' Rather than go to the trouble of watching for such illicit reward claims, and perhaps paying out a few undeserved dollars, Gen. OTIS permits the population to be terrorized under his nose by the enemy's emissaries." The correspondent expresses amazement that the Governor General of the Philippines "thinks it worth while to expend forty minutes of his time in discussing with a law court interpreter whether $1 or $1.50 per day is a fair rate of remuneration for law court interpreting." Such episodes, he says, are of constant occurrence, and for them the General himself is said to be personally responsible, not his superiors in Washington or his advisers in Manila. Officers who ask either for more men or more money, no matter how good the purpose may be, find themselves coldly treated at headquarters and not infrequently fall into an unpopularity that has a seriously adverse effect upon their military careers. Of course, there is nothing so expensive as excessive or untimely economy, and if Gen. OTIS really has this fault, the unsatisfactory progress of his campaign is not at all mysterious. And it must be admitted that saving for saving's sake goes well with another trait, seen in Gen. OTIS by all observers—the inclination to do himself work he should leave to cheaper men. To avoid extravagance is all very well, but when it comes to choice between dollars and lives, between hastening and delaying the end of the war, surely there should be no hesitation.

—Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON is doubtless giving many hours a day just now to earnest consideration of the question, Which one of the loathsome expansionists was it that obtained a base revenge and $100 at a single haul? For it must have been an expansionist who bunkoed Mr. ATKINSON. No ordinary practitioner of swindling arts would have thought of attacking a man so shrewd, a statistician so eminent, a patriot so much wiser and honester than the vast majority of American citizens. Only a callous upholder of criminal aggression would have had the heart to spread a net in front of feet so respectable, and nobody with even a slight regard for the Declaration of Independence could have conceived the atrocious idea of inflicting loss and humiliation on the most eminent of that document's few surviving defenders. Yes, everything points straight to the expansionist camp. Thence came the ruthless villain and thither returned he after his horrible work was done. But alas! the expansionists are as the sands of the sea for number, and as each of them is rather wickeder than any of the rest, the chances of discovering the particular monster that victimized the Sagest of Sages are not to be expressed either by tables or by diagrams. It is indeed a hard case, and it is shuddersome to think of the feelings with which the members of the Anti-Imperialist League ponder upon the situation. When they get into their now famous 'bus to take a ride from one of their expensive halls to another, the springs of the vehicle must creak with weight of woe, and from all its joints there must flow hot rivulets of tears. Him whom men call Atkinaldo, most honorific of titles, has been bunkoed, actually bunkoed, just as if he had not been all, seen all, done all, and could not decide at a glance on the worth or unworth of ordinary humans! The spectacle is ghastly, the thought maddening! And the guilty expansionist goes unpunished!

—Experiment has now demonstrated that wheat, barley, and oats will grow and ripen on the banks of the Yukon. Whether it will ever pay to raise grain in that region is a question more than doubtful, but the fact that it can be done is of considerable economic importance. The original nomadic inhabitants of Alaska had no especial difficulty in supporting themselves on the products of the country, but they were hunters and fishers, not agriculturists. The future population of our northernmost territory will probably find more profitable occupation for their time than the pursuit of grain or the development of farms. Still it will add to the possibilities of success, as well as increase the safety of life to have a food supply close at hand. The unlucky miner will not be confronted with the instant necessity of taking an almost endless journey toward the south, for the soil that refuses gold may be kinder when asked for grain, and so failure may turn into a greater or less degree of success.

GENERAL NOTES.

A San Francisco fund for the erection in that city of a monument to commemorate Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila has reached $36,000 and over and is still being added to.

* * *

The new registration law in South Dakota goes into effect this year and is expected to secure a much honester election next month than have been many of those held heretofore.

* * *

"Admiral Dewey," remarks The Indianapolis Journal, "says frankly that he cannot make a speech, and proves his words by not trying." And so many other men prove it by trying!

* * *

In reply to a letter of inquiry from the editor of The Christian Advocate, Gen. Frederick Funston of Kansas writes that he was born in New Carlisle, Ohio. He says his mother's family was from North Carolina and that he is related to the Virginia family of his name.

* * *

Charles J. Reilly, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, has declined to take the stump in behalf of his own election, as he thinks such a course would be incompatible with the dignity of the office for which he has been nominated.

* * *

A combination is predicted of the sardine canning factories in and about Eastport, Me. They have long been waging a profit-lessening war. The season's pack of sardines in Maine is said to be likely to be somewhat less than it was in 1898, when it reached the large figure of 1,200,000 cases.

* * *

The Georgia division of the Daughters of the Confederacy have indicated their willingness to contribute liberally to the fund for a monument on the grave of Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and for a memorial in her honor in their own State. The latter they wish to be an institution for the industrial education and training of children.

* * *

Jerry Simpson appears in a new and unexpected light in a recent utterance with which he is credited by a newspaper printed in Topeka, Kan. "Desiring, above all," he says, "that the possibility of anything that might mar the pleasure of your grand reunion in Topeka be avoided, I think it better, under the circumstances, that I stay away." The repudiation of his anti-Philippine war sentiments by those to whom they were addressed at a recent public meeting seems to have taught him discretion.

LEE'S PORTRAIT AND WEST POINT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted that the remarks which appeared in your column "Topics of the Times" a few days ago concerning the replacing of the portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee on the wall of the graduation hall at West Point should have been the occasion of any further "unpleasantness" between North and South.

Yet, now that the too-well-known recrimination has again occurred, it may be pointed out with advantage that the writer of the paragraph in THE TIMES challenged by his lack of tact the dissent of The Charleston News and Courier, a paper, whatever its shortcomings, always fearless in the expression of its convictions. There is no "scornful anger" in its quoted and representative remarks. Rather does the sarcasm with which these remarks are quoted lessen the sincerity of the original paragraph in THE TIMES.

Until the North learns that the South does not wish extended to her that "forgetfulness" which is "one of the highest forms of magnanimity" and that "remembrance that is one of the highest forms of forgetfulness," and until the North learns, in its efforts to foster a kindlier feeling between the two sections, that it is more graceful and more tactful not to speak of "magnanimity," and "forgetfulness"—until, in short, the North learns and acknowledges that the South does not stand, and has never considered herself to stand, in the position of a subject class to whom magnanimity can be meted, so long is "any Northerner who expects to please The Charleston News and Courier [or the people it represents] extremely likely to be disappointed."

There is but one way in which the restoration of the portrait of Gen. Lee to a place among its fellows at West Point could gratify the self-respecting class at the South, and that would be through the spontaneous action of the authorities of the institution. For the South to ask this as a boon, or even as its just right, is unbecoming. If the National Academy can afford thus to slight the most illustrious example of its teaching in the art of war there is no loss in this to the fame of Lee. And The Charleston News and Courier would agree with the words, though doubtless reading into them a widely different meaning, that whatever else the restoration of the portrait would serve to recall beside Lee's eminent services to the National Academy "might no less make for the edification of patriotic youth."

"Forgiving" and "forgetting" are noble words; but preached from the patronizing side of the sounding board they make an ugly echo. ROBERT ADGER BOWEN.

New York, Oct. 8, 1899.

SITE FOR THE DEWEY ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The site for the Dewey arch at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street is probably the best yet proposed. Fifth Avenue already has one arch, and is inferior in width and grades to Seventh Avenue. Mr. Risse's idea of a park at this point as a setting for the arch is a good one, though why it should be elliptical is hardly obvious to any one who knows the locality. The elliptical shape would have little artistic value except on paper, and would sacrifice a good deal of room. The shape of the park should be regulated by the lines of the adjoining streets, and would probably be best laid out in some simple and dignified formal design. Mr. J. Q. A. Ward's objection to this site, that it would not admit of the arch's logical use, which is the passing of parades under it, could be met by placing it on Seventh Avenue, but north of One Hundred and Tenth Street.

I would also protest against the proposed terracing of the rocky heights in Central Park at the end of Seventh Avenue. It is an interference with the scheme of Central Park, and the view both of and from it would be much obstructed by the arch itself, so that the purpose of the terraces as a climax to Seventh Avenue would be lost. It is doubtful if any architectural work would be so effective a background, when seen through the arch, as the present mass of greenery, which it is proposed somewhat recklessly to destroy, though it has taken so many years to put up. Besides, the popular prejudice against cutting down trees, though somewhat undiscriminating, is essentially right, and ought to be respected, especially in New York, where trees are so scarce and precious, and bricks and mortar so plentiful. H. A. CAPARN.

New York, Oct. 6, 1899.

"KEEP THE ARCH WHERE IT IS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to second the eloquent appeal of Mr. George Tyler in your issue of to-day under the above heading.

The arguments of his thoughtful letter, as it seems to me, are conclusive as to the proper site for the arch. The conditions that he mentions as determining a proper location, viz., conspicuousness, harmonious environment, and appropriateness, (as spanning a great thoroughfare,) are all met. Another consideration, however, which seems to me of importance, he does not mention. The enthusiasm to perpetuate such a commemorative structure and the interest in insuring the success of the undertaking, are greatly enhanced by the knowledge that it is to be re-erected upon the same site that witnessed the crowning feature of the great celebration—the review by the victorious Admiral of the countless numbers who, there marching by, saluted him as the hero of the day. To rebuild elsewhere would be to weaken, if not destroy, the historical association of the event with the place, which is always so inspiring to the visitor in later years.

If there be any question in regard to the interference with traffic at that busy centre, a very simple solution may be found in borrowing a little more roadway from Madison Square. If the western line of the square be made to coincide with the eastern curb line of Broadway at Twenty-third Street, continued to the eastern line of Fifth Avenue at Twenty-sixth Street, there will be provided, in addition to the open driveway through the arch, a broad roadway upon the east and the entire width of Broadway upon the west. If any possible inconvenience remained it would be far outweighed by the presence, amid the rush and confusion of business and traffic, of an inspiring memorial of the value of patriotism and of simple-minded devotion to duty.

The position of the arch, however, is a mere academic question unless the far greater one, whether it shall be perpetuated at all, be promptly answered in the affirmative. Of this I, with the great majority of our fellow-citizens, trust there can be no doubt. ERSKINE N. WHITE.

New York, Oct. 10, 1899.

Make a Park of Bensonia Cemetery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to call to your attention a subject in which every earnest-thinking citizen feels an interest: The plan of converting old Bensonia Cemetery in the Borough of the Bronx into a public park.

A few acres of grass and trees, neglected and forlorn; a storage place for piles of dirt and for brewery wagons; a grazing spot for cattle and a dumping place for the snow from the streets in Winter—there we have in brief a summary of the old cemetery of to-day. If the city steps in, say the residents, and makes a park out of this little spot—as it very easily can—what a change for the better would be wrought.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, in a few words, has briefly summed up the whole situation. If the boys play in the streets, he indicates, the police will stop them and drive them away. What is the result? They grow up in a spirit of defiance of law and order, and regard the bluecoats as their natural enemies. But if you give them a park to play in, he adds, in a place where it is most needed—as a park at Bensonia sorely is—these same unruly boys will grow up to be just the reverse, and we shall see them among the metropolis's best future citizens.

A PARK LOVER.

New York, Oct. 10, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Windless Blow.

Bob Stay—Too bad the yachtsmen didn't have any wind.

Hull—Yes; it must have been a terrible blow to them.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Out of the Wife's Allowance.

"Maud, didn't you pay more for your new cloak than you said you would?"

"No, Harry; I had the extra $10 charged to you."—Chicago Record.

Another Great Reform.

"What reform are you interested in now?"

"I am advocating that people be paid double for the work they do when they don't feel like working."—Chicago Record.

His Unlucky Day.

"Out on my wheel the other day I lost my diamond scarfpin."

"Ah—and some beautiful maiden picked it up with her rubber tire?"

"No; it was picked up by a man to whom I owe $15."—Detroit Free Press.

Heard from Often.

Blanche—After all Harry's boasting, when he enlisted, of the great deeds he was going to perform for his country, he was never heard of during the war.

Eva—Oh, yes, he was; I received a letter from him almost every day.—Boston Courier.

A TRIBUTE.

From The Washington Star.

The hero came. The wondering crowds
drew near,
And with their plaudits shook the hemisphere.
The red fire burned, the music loudly
played,
And cavaliers rode forth upon parade.

And from the towns and farmlands swift
there came
Great multitudes to swell the vast acclaim,
And one and all in that exultant band
Stepped up and tried to shake the hero's
hand.

And still to show his patriotic love,
He strove, too proud to wear a boxing
glove,
He welcomed all, nor gave of pain a hint,
But swathed his fist in arnica and lint.

Write it with chisel on enduring stone!
Write it where names of men revered are
shown!
Write it, that all may read who pass the
spot,
"His hand was swollen, but his head was
not."

VENEZUELAN INSURRECTION.

The Negotiations in Progress for Some Days Came to Nothing—Decisive Battle Expected This Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from the United States Minister to Venezuela, announcing the failure of the peace negotiations that have been in progress for the last five days between the Government and the insurgents:

Caracas, Oct 10.

Secretary of State, Washington.

Negotiations suspended to-day. Venezuelan forces will be advanced. A decisive battle fully expected this week. Puerto Cabello quiet. LOOMIS.

RECEPTION TO GEN. HARRISON.

Two Hundred Guests at the American Embassy in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. White, gave a reception this afternoon in honor of ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison. It was attended by about 200 members of the American colony. The banquet hall was decorated with American flags.

Ambassador White presented each guest to Gen. and Mrs. Harrison. Gen. Harrison had an interesting conversation with Mrs. Birchard, who was present at the inauguration of Gen. Harrison's grandfather as President of the United States.

Gen. Harrison says that Emperor William held a long conversation with him last evening during the Court fêtes in honor of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, in the course of which a variety of German and American topics were discussed.

After supper, which was served at a number of small tables, Mrs. Harrison sitting at the table of the Empress and Gen. Harrison at the Emperor's table, and near Queen Wilhelmina, the Kaiser conversed in Dutch with the Queen, and several times touched upon the subject of Dutch battle hymns. In this connection the Emperor asked Gen. Harrison regarding American battle songs.

Gen. and Mrs. Harrison were entertained at dinner this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiborg.

THE FRENCH TREASON CASES.

Andre Buffet Refuses to Answer Questions Until the Public Trial.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Rene Berenger, President of the Select Committee of the French Senate, empowered to conduct the preliminary examinations of the persons accused of conspiring to change the form of government, attempted this morning to examine André Buffet, Vice President of the Young Royalist League and representative of the Political Bureau of the Duke of Orleans in Paris. The alleged conspirator, however, decided to reserve his explanations of his conduct for the public sittings of the Senate sitting as a High Court.

Count de Chevilly, another suspect, answered all the interrogatories.

ENGLISH CHURCH CONGRESS.

Opens at Albert Hall—Universal Type of Service to be Suggested.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Church Congress opened in London to-day with a reception to the delegates by the Lord Mayor of London at the Guildhall. The reception was followed by services in many of the churches.

This afternoon the work of the congress began at Albert Hall, the Lord Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Dr. Mandell Creighton, delivering the Presidential address before an immense gathering, representing all parts of the country.

The most interesting debate likely to arise will deal with the practicability of establishing and maintaining a universal type of Anglican service, and of limiting possible variations.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

An Increase of $1,767,084 in Three Months Ended Sept. 30.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—German exports to the United States for the three months ended Sept. 30 reached, according to the official returns, $22,372,355, an increase of $1,767,084 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

Of this aggregate the Frankfort Consulate General returns $10,769,164, an increase of $2,227,546, and the Berlin Consulate General $11,603,191, a decrease of $460,457.

The falling off in the Berlin returns is due to the decrease of sugar exports, which reached $11,094, or $1,801,821 less than the returns for the corresponding quarter of 1898.

The exports of general merchandise show an increase of $1,341,364.

THE SOCIALISTS' CONFERENCE.

Herr Bebel Declares the Party Must Remain Revolutionary.

HANOVER, Oct. 10.—At to-day's session of the Socialists' conference, Herr Bebel made a vigorous six hours' speech, moving that the party should remain what it was, namely, a class party, of which the historical aim is to acquire political supremacy, and that there was no reason why the party should alter either its programme, tactics, or name. The party, he declared, was revolutionary, not evolutionary.

Herr Bebel proceeded to refute point by point the Bernstein evolutionary theory of Socialism, which he described as a compilation of old bourgeois ideas.

A number of the delegates announced their intention to discuss the matter, some supporting the Bernstein theory, and stormy scenes are anticipated.

Loubet's Insulters May Be Punished.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, has ordered an inquiry into the scandal created at Montelimar by a party of young officers who shouted "A bas Loubet!" during a recent visit there of the President.

To Prosecute Bullfight Organizers.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Judge of the Assize Court at Pontoise has ordered the prosecution for manslaughter of the organizers of the bull fight, in which one man was trampled to death by the escaping bull and several others were severely injured.

Austrian Reichsrath to be Closed.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—The official Wiener Zeitung publishes a letter from Emperor Francis Joseph to the Premier ordering the closing of the session of the Austrian Reichsrath.

Dr. Kolb Reported Killed in Africa.

MOMBASA, Zanzibar Coast, East Africa, Oct. 10.—A report has reached here that Dr. Kolb, the well-known German traveler, has been killed near Lake Rudolph by a rhinoceros.

Cheap British Telegrams.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—It is reported that the Postmaster General is considering the feasibility of introducing three-penny telegrams.

HOME-COMING TROOPS DELAYED.

Locomotive Drawing the 13th Minnesota Volunteers Broke Down.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, Oct. 10.—The engine of the special train bearing the returning Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers broke down in Mullan Tunnel this morning. They were delayed four hours, but there was no casualties.

Upon arrival of the troops at Helena addresses of welcome were delivered by Senator Carter and Major Maginnis, formerly of the famous First Minnesota, both of whom extolled the soldiers for their meritorious service in the Philippines. An elaborate breakfast was prepared for the soldiers at the station by the ladies of Helena. Beer and cigars were added as the gift of the Helena City Council. The physical condition of the men was splendid, considering their long tropical campaign.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Oregon arrived yesterday at Hongkong, where she is to be docked.

The Solace has arrived at Mare Island.

The Lancaster has sailed from Tompkinsville for St. Thomas.

The Wahneta has sailed from Norfolk for Port Royal.

The Standish and the Gwin have sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk

F. M. BRADY KILLS HIMSELF

His Dying Message a Quotation from "A Tale of Two Cities."

NO CAUSE KNOWN FOR HIS ACT

Broker Had Been Married Less Than a Year, Was Prosperous and in Good Health — Died in His Office.

There were several dramatic elements in the suicide yesterday of Frank M. Brady, a young broker, in his office on the third floor of the Lord's Court Building, William Street and Exchange Place. Not only was he apparently interested in a theatrical enterprise, as evidenced by a telegram and letter which were found on his desk, but his dying message was a quotation from Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," being the following words uttered by Sydney Carton, both in the book and its dramatization, "The Only Way," as he is about to mount the scaffold to sacrifice his life in place of Charles Darnay, the husband of the woman he loves:

"It is a far, far better thing that I do than I have ever done. It is a far, far better rest that I go to than I have ever known."

No cause is known for the suicide. Mr. Brady, who was only twenty-three years old, was the son of James Brady, a wealthy mechanical engineer, of 168 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. He was married less than a year ago, and as far as known his domestic life was happy. Early in life he adopted his father's profession, and his advancement was so rapid that before he was of age he was Superintendent of the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, at Derby, Conn.

Having decided last January to enter the financial world, he bought an interest in the firm of Dow, Jones & Co. He sold out about Aug. 15 to one of his partners and started a brokerage business under the name of the F. M. Brady Company in the office where he committed suicide. He was not a member of any Exchange, but was understood by his friends to be prospering in his new venture. That he was in perfect physical health is proved by the fact that only a few months ago the Equitable Life Assurance Society accepted a risk of $100,000 on his life.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Brady told his clerk that it was time for him to go to luncheon. When the clerk returned, twenty minutes later, he found his employer sitting in a chair in front of his desk in the inner office with a bullet wound in his right temple, while his revolver was lying on the floor beside the chair. The clerk hastily summoned a physician, but Mr. Brady died in a few minutes. By the physician's advice the Coroners' Office and the police of the Old Slip Station were notified, and Detectives Walsh and Lonergan soon appeared, and were followed by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, Charles H. Dow of Dow, Jones & Co. was also summoned, together with Mr. Brady's father, who has an office in the Park Row Building. They went to the home almost immediately, being unable to bear the ordeal of remaining while the officials were making their investigation. Dr. O'Hanlon decided that it was a clear case of suicide and that no inquest was necessary. Mr. Dow then ordered the removal of the body to an undertaking establishment.

When the Coroner's physician entered the office he found in the dead man's left hand a copy of a magazine, open at the last page, on the upper margin of which were written the words from Dickens's character above quoted. On the open desk was the following telegram:

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 10.

Telegraph me $200 to this telegraph office, Lynn, Mass., quick. Have mailed check.

H. I. SMALL.

Near the telegram was the following letter:

Scranton, Penn., Oct. 8.

Dear Frank: I telegraphed you this morning. Everything will be fine with a few changes. Of course the start of a play tells nothing much, except that there is something in it. I think we have a good property. Deposit $400 as soon as possible. I may need it. I hope not, though. I am doing everything in my power to have a great success. Best regards. H. I. SMALL.

P. S.—Hope to have a good house to-night.

There were many other letters and papers scattered about the desk, all referring to business transactions but throwing no light on the cause of the suicide. All of the papers, together with the dead man's gold watch and $15 in money found in his pockets, were taken to the Old Slip Station.

A member of the firm of Dow, Jones & Co. made the following statement in regard to the occurrence: "As far as we know, there was absolutely no cause for the suicide. Mr. Brady had no business or domestic trouble. He was a friend of the man Small, whose telegram and letter were found on his desk, and they may have been interested together in some stock transaction, but it is unlikely that Mr. Brady was interested financially in any theatrical venture. That would have been entirely out of his line. He was a man of good habits and quiet tastes, wrapped up in his home and business to an extraordinary degree for a young man, and, as far as we know, was not speculating to the marked on his own account. He received a substantial sum when he sold out his interest in our firm, and his new business was successful from the start. He was of an impulsive disposition, and it must be that in taking his own life he yielded to some momentary fancy—in fact, became temporarily insane. There is no other way to account for his act."

None of the members of Mr. Brady's family could assign any cause for his suicide. Mr. Brady lived with his wife in a two-story and basement brick house at 9 Hancock Street, and was in good spirits when he started for business yesterday morning. Mrs. Brady was prostrated when the news of her husband's suicide was brought to her, and the family physician was called in. Mrs. Brady was Miss Grace M. Dunn before her marriage last December.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ingersoll—Trowbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—Miss Lucy Parkman Trowbridge, a painter of miniatures, with a studio in Carnegie Hall, New York, was married at her mother's home, on Prospect Hill, in this city, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon The bridegroom was Mr. Francis Gregory Ingersoll of New Haven, a son of ex-Governor of Connecticut Charles R. Ingersoll and a grandson of Commodore Gregory, for whom he was named. Miss Trowbridge is the daughter of the late William Petit Trowbridge of Columbia College. Mr. W. P. Trowbridge, the bride's eldest brother, gave his sister in marriage, and Miss Kate and Miss Nannie Trowbridge, the bride's only sisters, attended as bridesmaids. Mr. Ingersoll's best man was Mr. Thornton Hunt. The Rev. Dr. Harwood of Trinity Church officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll will live in New York.

Berry—Love.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 10.—Miss Marion Love, daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Love, and the Rev. Louis Berry, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, were married this afternoon at the Trinity Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Orville Reed, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Bradford. Ridley Berry, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Miss Berry, his sister, was maid of honor. The bridegroom is a graduate of Harvard, and was formerly leader of the Harvard Glee Club. He has been pastor of the Pilgrim Church here for some time.

Snyder—Wood.

Miss Gertrude Wood, daughter of the late E. D. Wood, and the Rev. De Witt C. Snyder were married yesterday afternoon in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph D. Burrill. Mr. Snyder was for some time the head of the American Presbyterian Mission in the Congo Free State, Africa. He returned to Brooklyn to superintend the fitting out of a vessel with supplies for the mission in the Congo Free State. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will soon sail for Africa.

Wichman—Doscher.

Miss Annie G. Doscher, daughter of J. N. W Doscher of Brooklyn, and Henry W. Wichman were married last night in Prospect Hall, Brook'yn, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Fred Bosch of St. John's Lutheran Church. The bridesmaids were Doretta Doscher, sister of the bride, and Miss Kate Wichman, sister of the bridegroom. The best man was Fred W. Doscher, brother of the bride, and the ushers were Theodore and William Wichman, William N. Schroeder, and William N. Schroeder, Jr.

LOUIS JAMES AS MACBETH.

Shakespeare at "Popular Prices" on the West Side.

Louis James acted Macbeth at the Grand Opera House last evening in presence of an audience that nearly filled the theatre, and occupied all the seats except a few of the most expensive ones. The tragedy was put on the stage much as it used to be in the era of Forrest and Booth. A few ill-looking supernumeraries represented the army of Scotland.

Samuel Weller once discovered, to his amazement, that a soirée comprised a leg of mutton and turnips. Similarly, Macbeth's banquet last night consisted of a papier maché centrepiece and a plate of apples. But it would be futile to dwell upon such deficiencies.

Moreover, Irving's production of "Macbeth," which, pictorially, was all that a richly inventive mind, poetic fancy, and the expenditure of much money could make it, was far from satisfactory in a dramatic sense.

In Mr. James's generally powerful, always discreet and tasteful, portrayal of Ambition's bloody victim, the performance under notice offered an example of dramatic art of appreciable merit. In the circumstances this deserves the most cordial praise. Certain mannerisms, such as forcing the lower notes of his rich voice, cling to Mr. James. The portrayal, as a whole, is lacking in the quality which inspires awe in the spectator's mind. But it is all well considered, and some of the finest passages, such as the "Macbeth doth murder sleep" and the scene with Banquo's ghost, (the spectre being imagined, and not represented,) are splendidly rendered.

Mr. Hanford is a competent and inspiring Macduff. He would have been esteemed satisfactory in that and similar rôles in the palmiest of palmy days. Miss Kathryn Kidder is a showy, picturesque Lady Macbeth, quite devoid of the tragic note, generally suggesting the recitationist rather than the actor. A more obstinately wrong-headed interpretation could not be imagined than her delivery of the terrible and vehement, "I have given suck," in which she dwelt over the opening phrases tenderly, expressing the mother's love for her child in the time-honored way of "elocutionists." Of course, anything but a burst of wild and tumultuous passion is entirely out of place here. Yet for this very misdeed Miss Kidder was loudly applauded.

She was much better in the first meeting with Macbeth and her denotement of the woman's broken soirit at the close of the banquet scene. But Lady Macbeth lies far beyond her powers of expression.

The veteran John Ellsler, under an assumed name, delivered the speech of the bleeding Sergeant admirably. He was cast for Banquo, but that rôle was carried as capably as it usually is by Barry Johnstone.

ZANGWILL'S PLAY ABROAD.

"Children of the Ghetto" to be Presented in London.

When Liebler and company made their contract with Israel Zangwill for the production of his play, "Children of the Ghetto," they included an option on the English rights in the agreement with the understanding that they would make the English production within six months of the American presentation.

The management feel satisfied that the play will prove a success, and in consequence of this they have arranged with the management of the Adelphi Theatre in London to stage an English production of the piece, which is scheduled for an indefinite engagement, commencing Dec. 9.

This production will be under the stage direction of George Clarke, who was for many years identified with the late Augustin Daly. Frederick De Belleville has been engaged to go to England and play the part of "Reb" Shemuel, the rabbi, the character in which Wilton Lackaye is now appearing in the American production, which will be presented for the first time in this city at the Herald Square Theatre next Monday evening. The English production will be under the management of A. H. Canby. Mr. De Belleville, Mr. Canby, and Mr. Clarke will sail for Europe next week.

PRESENTED A FORGED TICKET.

Man Arrested at Manhattan Theatre Released and Another Taken.

Manager E. D. Price of the Manhattan Theatre, who has been trying to discover the individual who is responsible for the circulation of forged passes and tickets on his theatre, through an arrest which was made last evening thinks he has accomplished his end.

Shortly before the curtain went up on the performance a well-dressed man attempted to enter the theatre by presenting one of these forged tickets. He was taken in charge by Central Office Detective Ellis C. Frazer, but on the way down to Police Headquarters he protested his innocence, and declared he had purchased the ticket from M. M. Somerfield, a dealer in cigars at 744 Lexington Avenue.

The two then immediately took another car and went to the establishment of Mr. Somerfield, who said he had sold the ticket that evening, and that it had been given to him among numerous other theatre tickets to dispose of by William B. Murray of 220 West Ninetieth Street. He said Murray could be found at the Empire Theatre.

A hasty visit by all concerned was then made to Mr. Frohman's theatre, where Murray was pointed out to the detective in a seat in the gallery. He was immediately arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up pending his arraignment in court to-day. The man who presented the ticket was released. Murray refused to say anything regarding the ticket, but admitted that he was employed as a bill poster.

"BARBARA FRIETCHIE."

Miss Julia Marlowe Brings Out Her New Play in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Julia Marlowe's new play, by Clyde Fitch, entitled "Barbara Frietchie," was produced for the first time to-night at the South Broad Street Theatre.

From the enthusiastic reception it received it bids fair to become one of the strongest drawing cards yet undertaken by Miss Marlowe. The story is a romance, with the scenes in Frederick, Md. Barbara, in spite of her rebel blood and the assiduous attentions of Jack Negley, a Southerner, falls in love with Capt. Trumbull, a Northern soldier. Around this love is woven a pretty story which ends in the death of Capt. Trumbull, making a rather unromantic finish.

The scenery and costumes are excellent, and the curtain calls numbered three or four at the end of each act. The cast was very strong, and J. H. Gilmore as Capt. Trumbull shared the honors with Miss Marlowe.

Getting Ready for "Ben Hur."

Active mechanical preparations have begun at the Broadway Theatre for the forthcoming production of "Ben Hur." A large force of carpenters began work last Saturday night after the performance of "The Ghetto" by tearing open the entire stage and putting in place eight of the racing machines which will be required in the chariot race, and which will mark the climax of one of the acts of the play. In order to make the stage strong enough to bear the weight of these eight chariots, their drivers, and the impact of the eight horses, steel girders were placed under it and additional timbers erected in the sub-cellar. The racing apparatus has been sunk on a level with the stage.

Its 500th Performance of Opera.

The Castle Square Opera Company will celebrate its five hundredth performance of opera in English at the American Theatre next Monday night. "Aïda" will be presented, introducing two new members of the organization, Mme. Selma Kronold and Miss Mary Linck. The souvenirs of the occasion will be a bound volume containing the stories and casts of the operas given since the inception of the Castle Square Opera Company in this city, Christmas Day, 1897, and photographs of the company.

May Irwin in "Sister Mary."

Miss May Irwin's season in this city at the Bijou Theatre, with her new play, "Sister Mary," will open Friday, Oct. 27, two weeks before the time originally scheduled. "In Paradise," the production now at this house will terminate its engagement Saturday night, Oct. 21.

Ogdensburg Doctor Dead.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 10.—Dr. J. N. Brownlow of this city died suddenly this evening from angina pictonis. He was attacked immediately after he had made an address before the Northern New York Medical Association. Dr. Brownlow was sixty-five years old. He leaves a wife and two young sons.

SPEECH BY BISHOP POTTER

Opposes Imperialism at the Church Congress in St. Paul.

PRESIDENT'S DESPOTIC POWER

Searching of Mails an Intolerable Outrage—Strength Consists in Homogeneity.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10.—Interest in the opening day's proceedings of the Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church centred in a debate to-night on the question, "Does National expansion involve imperialism?" Bishop Henry C. Potter opened the discussion. In the course of his address he said:

"Imperialism is an unfortunate word in this discussion, because, of course, in one sense, it has no appropriateness. The best authorities define an imperialist as meaning 'one who belongs to or supports an Emperor' and imperialism as a 'system or state of imperial government.' Now, whatever else may happen, the hands on the clock of history do not usually go backward.

"But whatever may be improbable, nothing is more entirely possible than that a nation which still preserves the forms of democratic government may in time subordinate them to methods of its administration, which, sooner or later, will bring the substance of imperialism along with them.

"It would seem at least reasonable that the conquering or purchasing republic should inaugurate its relations to its new possessions by some conference with its dominant peoples. But no. Its first word is subjection; its first demand surrender; its first, second, and third conditions are: 'We will recognize nobody, we will treat with nobody, we alone will dictate all the terms.' The policy does not work happily.

"These pestiferous wards of the nation will not lay down their arms and these alien communities instead of hailing the Stars and Stripes with a wild delight, are actually insolent enough to intimate that they would rather salute a flag of their own. Let us suppose, however, that the time comes when this foreign republic has crushed out the last ember of rebellion, and stifled every faintest note of protest. The old revolutionary idea survives, the old passion for freedom wakes anew, and so the new possessions must be rigorously governed. There must be hosts of troops and scores of Governors, and the organization of armies and staffs and military courts for nobody knows just how many islands.

"How are these governments to be constituted? How is the chief ruler of the distant republic, in whom, as it happens, there is vested, at any rate for the time being, really despotic power, to attend to all these matters? He happens usually with us to have a task on hand—that of securing his own re-election, which, naturally, absorbs a large share of his time. How can he be expected to neglect it for the care of some wretched islands—mainly peopled, as he is told, (though unfortunately for him, incorrectly,) with a lot of ignorant little niggers? Or rather, if he must give those some sort of attention, how can he make their conquest and government a means of strengthening himself with his party, and binding new adherents to a great and spontaneous movement' for his re-election?

"There are a good many people, he knows, whose fidelity to the party is purely a commercial question. There is the sugar interest, and the tobacco interest, and kite-flying interest—by which I mean every conceivable adventurer who stands ready with his particular scheme in the Philippines—only waiting for the opportunity to exploit them. And he and such as he, for that is the most serious aspect of our whole situation, promulgates the policies of a nation.

"A cardinal principle of 'government of the people, by the people, for the people' is that the people shall not be treated like children kept in the dark. A sound public opinion, we say, is the great bulwark of a republic the foundation stone on which its popularity and prosperity must needs rest. In this connection the searching of the mails, the proscription of certain publications, and the stifling of correspondence are the most intolerable outrages which a free people has ever suffered, and it is significant most of all of the development of a tendency which foreshadows that, whether we are likely to have imperialism in our own institutions in form, we already have it at home in fact.

"It is time that, confronted with such possibilities in connection with our new possessions, we ask, Is it worth while? For, at this point, it needs no gift of prophecy, but only a very moderate knowledge of history, to reveal to us the dangers that threaten us. There lies behind us in its pages the story of a great republic, which, by its ever-expanding conquests, was lifted into the throne of the sovereignty of the civilized world only to find that the tributaries that had made it great were destined ere long to be the instruments of its ruin.

"The thing that destroyed Rome was the loss of her homogeneity. Our strength today consists in the triumph of those great civic ideals which are the property alone of Anglo-Saxon civilization. But if we persist in diluting that civilization too largely, the result needs no prophet to forecast.

"Is it worth while? And if you ask me what to-day is an honorable alternative, I answer that a gracious Providence, as I believe, has just now given it to us in an ever-memorable achievement consummated last July at The Hague.

"To submit to an international court, representing the best wisdom of the best peoples, the question of the best disposition and future administration of the Philippines may be to admit that as a Nation we are not infallible; but then surely a great nation can afford to leave that claim to the somewhat Pickwickian maintenance of it at present afforded under alien skies and remote and un-American traditions."

Bishop Potter was followed by the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clarke of Detroit, who combated the position taken by the previous speaker. The discussion was continued somewhat less formally by Col. Bradley M. Thompson of Ann Arbor, Mich., and others.

There is a large attendance at the congress from all parts of the United States.

NEW HAVEN SEES DE RESZKE.

Grau Opera Company Well Received at Its Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—The Metropolitan Opera House company, under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau, opened the grand opera season in America at the Hyperion Theatre, in this city, to-night.

The production was Gounod's opera "Faust," sung in French. The cast included all of Mr. Grau's artists that will appear this season, including Mme. Calvé and M. Edouard de Reszke. The Opera House was crowded and the artists were enthusiastically received.

Mme. Calvé has sung once before in New Haven, but her work to-night was better received than before. At frequent intervals during the production, the audience applauded Mme. Calvé, not for her singing alone, but for her acting as well.

The production brought to the city a large number of critics from out of town, who offered nothing but favorable comment.

Mr. Maurice Grau and his corps of assistants were present, and appeared satisfied with the initial performance.

While Mme. Calvé was the centre of attraction, no member of the cast was neglected by the audience, and the house was warm toward all the artists. It was the first appearance of de Reszke in this city, and barring Mme. Calvé, he was first in the hearts of the audience.

The entire chorus, ballet, and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House was brought to New Haven for the opening. The orchestral parts were well received.

The cast was as follows: Marguerite, Mme. Calvé; Marthe, Mlle. Bauermeister; Siebel, Mme. Oelitzka; Faust, M. Bonnard; Valentin, M. Illy; Wagner, M. Meux, and Mephistopheles, M. Edouard de Reszke.

STRANDED VESSEL'S CREW SAVED

The Thomas W. Holder Hard Ashore Near Highland Light.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Oct. 10.—The crew of a large three-masted schooner which went ashore last night near Capon's Hollow Life Saving Station was rescued at daybreak this morning, through the united efforts of the men of the Capon's Hollow and the Pamet River Life Saving Stations. The vessel is the Thomas W. Holder of Boston, bound from Liverpool, N. S., for New York, with a cargo of pulp wood.

The schooner is well up on the bar, is full of water, and it is thought it will be a difficult task to save her. The Thomas W. Holder was built at Bucksport, Me., in 1875, is of 231 tons, and is 121 feet in length. She is largely owned in St. John, N. B.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The fourth day's outing of the Columbia-Shamrock Racing Association passed off yesterday very pleasantly. The gloomy morning rather discouraged numbers of yachting enthusiasts, and the attendance on the club steamboats and on the dozen or more steam yachts that went down the bay on the fourth picnic sail was very light, but the air was warm, the fog was not so thick as to interfere with navigation, and those who went out had plenty of time and room to enjoy an excellent luncheon. That now familiar object, the Sandy Hook Lightship, was again inspected at close range, and after the noon hour had passed the club steamboats and yachts gave their passengers an extra treat by steaming into the Horseshoe and letting them look at Columbia and Shamrock, which lay at anchor, while the bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," and "Because I Love You So." The sail up the bay in the early afternoon in the golden mist, through which the great liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse steamed out past the fleet, was also enjoyable. Altogether, the fourth day's outing of this now popular association was a great success. There will be another outing to-morrow, and possibly on Friday and Saturday, and if the original purpose of these outings, namely, a race for the America's Cup, has been lost sight of, they have at least become pleasant picnics, if a trifle expensive in time and money.

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Most of the well-known people who came on from Newport and Lenox, and who have journeyed in from the suburbs to witness what have proved to be failures to sail a race, have gone home disappointed and disgusted, and the up-town fashionable districts, hotels, restaurants, and clubs are assuming their normal appearance and atmosphere at this period of the Autumn or suburban season. The Corsair, Narada, Vergana, Oneida, Aileen, Aphrodite, and Kanawha took out only a few guests yesterday, and among these were barely a half dozen women. Four successive disappointments have blunted the keen edge of interest in the races, and when these do occur, Boreas permitting, they will probably be witnessed only by those older yachtsmen whose proud boast it is that they have never missed a cup contest, save, perhaps, the original one, and the younger enthusiasts who are now angry, and will keep on going until they see at least one race. September calms projected into October will from this time on be more effectual in keeping the course clear of excursion boats than even "Bob" Evans and his fleet. It is a lamentable wanting of public interest that these calms have produced.

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The Southern cities have been more largely represented at the theatres and restaurants, at the Dewey parades, and on the yacht races by their representative men and women during the past fortnight than those of any other section of the country. New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, and Washington and Baltimore society people have been prominent among the entertainers at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's, and have been among the guests on the more notable steam yachts. Two of the most beautiful women of the South, and who represent New Orleans and Richmond, respectively, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Wallace and Miss May Handy, are to be seen at the Waldorf every day, always surrounded by a throng of admirers. Both are very tall, have fine carriage, and dress in rare taste. Mrs. Wallace is a striking brunette, and Miss Handy is chataigne in coloring. Miss Handy is here with her inseparable friend and companion Mrs. Jesse Tyson of Baltimore, who is one of the greatest belles of the Monumental City. Charleston society is represented by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds. Mrs. Simonds was formerly Miss Daisy Brough of New Orleans.

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Yesterday, with its warm airs, induced a pilgrimage to the country, where the landscape is beginning to suggest the golden and russet robes of Autumn. Now that the interest in the cup races has waned, from all over the land there seems to be but one cry, and that is golf. The chief interest centres, of course, in the National women's championship tournament on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club, at Bala, where the first games in the tournament took place yesterday. A number of New Yorkers went over to Philadelphia yesterday morning to witness these. The most notable contests were those between Miss Frances Griscom of Marion and Mrs. William Shippen of Morristown, Mrs. G. H. Frazer and Mrs. Isaac L. Berg of Nutley, and Miss Hoyt of Shinnecock and Mrs. Farnham of Marion. The results of these games and of others of the day will be found in another column. Some surprise is occasioned by Mrs. Berg's entering from the Nutley Club instead of from the Baltusrol Club, where she won the women's championship last year. The succeeding games of the tournament, which will last throughout the week, will draw increasing throngs of spectators.

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The question of Sunday golf is still agitating several suburban communities. In several golf clubs a rule has been laid down that on Sundays no caddies shall be employed, and that the wearing of conspicuous clothing must be avoided. In some instances the area of play has been restricted, so that teeing grounds and putting greens that are near the public highways are barred to those playing the game on Sunday. In fact, a widespread effort has been made on the part of those responsible for the conduct of golfing links not to offend the religious feelings of their neighbors, and for this reason everything calculated to make the game a conspicuous feature or to lead others in it has been rigorously excluded. Notwithstanding all these efforts, those who believe in a strict enforcement of Sunday laws, especially in New England, think the time has come for finding out if there is any value in the statutes regulating Sunday observance, and it is reported that a number of golfing clubs have received notice from public authorities to the effect that complaint has been made against Sunday playing, and hence if this is continued arrests and prosecutions must follow. A Boston paper editorially remarks that if the Sunday observance law is to be strictly enforced, then golf, as well as many other admitted Sunday amusements, must go down before it, or, what is more likely, the law as it now stands will go down before them: "The article continues: "If however, the law is to be discriminatingly enforced, and exceptions made where there is obviously nothing offensive, then we can imagine no play which can advance a better claim to be thus favorably considered. There are few out-of-doors sports that middle-aged persons can indulge in which are more salutary and health-giving. If the Sunday playing of golf was prohibited, there are many who now play the game and who derive great mental and physical benefit from it who would rarely, if ever, be able to take part in it. For this reason we believe it is exceedingly unwise to start any agitation along these lines. Certainly with the great popular interest that now exists in the game, if such an effort is made, it will lead to a strong, and, in all probability successful, effort to radically amend the Lord's Day statutes."

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A cable report from London states that a mild sensation has been caused by Mrs. de Bathe's (Mrs. Langtry's) sudden decision to suppress the publication of her reminiscences, which were expected to be issued about Christmas. The same cable report further says that one publisher had offered her $160,000 for the book and also $110,000 for the American rights, and intimates that her decision to suppress the book is due to the desire of a certain royal personage that it should not appear.

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The engagement was reported yesterday of Mr. George Barclay Rives, son of Mr. George L. Rives by his first wife, who was Miss Kean, a sister of Senator John Kean of New Jersey, and Miss Elizabeth Hare, daughter of Mr. J. Montgomery Hare, now of this city, formerly of Philadelphia. Mr. Rives is the sixth or seventh recent graduate of Princeton to become engaged within the past fortnight. He is a member of the University, Princeton, and Knickerbocker Clubs. Miss Hare is quite a belle in the younger set.

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There was quite a gathering of well-known people at the North German Lloyd pier, in Hoboken, yesterday morning to see friends off on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The members of the bridal party at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Livingston Pell, who were married on Monday, and who sailed yesterday on the big liner, were all present to wish them bon voyage, and there was also quite a delegation who went to the pier to say farewell, or rather au revoir, to Mr. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Robert Maury of Germantown, Baron de Rothlacob, and the Princess Adolph de Wrede.

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One of the novel Autumn excursions will be given by Mr. and Mrs. John McLean of Washington and Cincinnati. Mr. McLean is running for Governor of Ohio. He is to stump the State this month, and his special car was to be en route this week. Mrs. McLean has invited several Baltimore and Washington girls to accompany her during the trip, which will last a month. Among her guests will be Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore, the daughter of Mrs. John Robinson.

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The wedding of Capt. Behrens and Miss Rothschild will take place after all on Oct. 14 in London, although it was expected that the bridegroom would be ordered to the Transvaal. The scene will be the Bayswater Synagogue, and the ceremony will be remarkable as one of the first military ones ever celebrated in a synagogue. The bridegroom and his best man and the members of his company will be in full uniform. Royalties, including the Prince of Wales, will be there in profusion, and it will be the first affair of the Autumn season in town. The bride was one of the attendants at the wedding of her cousin, Lady Primrose, the daughter of Lord Rosebery, to the Earl of Crewe some few months ago.

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London is beginning to fill up rapidly, but the season is yet in its infancy. The Scottish season has been the very gayest for years, and, notwithstanding very cold weather, it is apt to be prolonged until November, when the Court leaves Balmoral. At the Carlton last week quite a number of notable people were seen dining and supping. Mr. Reginald Ward gave a dinner, and among his guests were Lady Mary Sackville, in black and jet, with pale blue ribbons, and Lady Lilah Bertie; Lady Donoughmore, wife of the Earl of Donoughmore, who visited New York last Summer, was at another table with a party, which included one of her pretty daughters, who was dressed in black, with a black algrette in her smartly dressed hair.

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The last ball at the Inverness meeting had a distinguished company. Mrs. Bradley Martin was simply gorgeous in bright orange-colored velvet and a profusion of diamonds; Lady Craven was in pink and Lady Helen Craven in black. The English race meetings and hunting parties are beginning to rival those in Scotland. The Earl and Countess of Orford gave a splendid one at their Suffolk estate. The Countess of Orford was Miss Corbin of this city, and passed a few months last Winter here. Lord William Beresford and Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, were at the Newmarket meeting, and had a party with them.

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The Andrew Carnegies have been yachting, and recently their yacht, the Seabreeze, broke down off Balintore. The party on board, which included Mr. Carnegie, Sir Henry and Lady Fowler, Sir Walter Foster and Lady Foster, had to be taken off in a fishing smack.

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The latest arrivals in Paris include Mrs. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Eastwick, and Mr. Eliot Gregory, who were at the Hôtel de France et Choiseul a fortnight ago. Mr. and Mrs Eastwick are returning to America this week. Mrs. H. H. Benedict and Miss Benedict were at the Hôtel de l'Athénes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hillhouse had just arrived in Paris from Tours, and Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower were at Blois. Others in Paris were Mr. William Krebs and Miss Krebs at the Hotel Chatham, Mr. C. Gray Dinsmore at the Elysée Palace Hotel, and the Misses Chapman and Mrs. Le Roy.

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There is quite a little stir at the Garden City Golf Club over the rule which prohibits women from playing golf except on stipulated days. The rule states positively that women can play only on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday forenoons, and Thursday and Friday of each week, except in such cases when legal holidays fall on any of these days. The majority of the members are from New York and neighboring suburban places, as the Meadow Brook people have their own course. The women who come out on Saturday and Sunday want to be given the privilege of the field. Many of these are the wives of young men members, who not only live in New York, but in Flushing and other Long Island settlements for newly married couples, to say nothing of the contingent from Long Island City itself. The men now refuse to play unless their wives will be allowed to do so. The Governors of the club have replied that to allow the majority of women to play on Saturdays and Sundays and legal holidays is to overcrowd the links with poor and indifferent players. It is needless to say that this statement has raised a wall of protest. There will be a committee appointed to judge the merits of the women players and divide them into two classes, A and B. The A's will be allowed the field, but the B's will be excluded. The club is somewhat of the opinion that the committee has a hard task before it.

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Among the latest items of news on Long Island is that Henry A. Robbins is building a handsome Summer residence at Southampton and Dr. P. B. Wyckoff, W. C. Gulliver, and Col. Tillman have all had plans drawn up for new cottages at the same place. Mrs. Kate M. Gilbert, the sister of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, gave a party at her country seat, Brightwood, near Patchogue, on Monday evening, to celebrate the completion of a new log cabin. These cabins are being built at many of the Long Island places. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting erected a very handsome one last year.

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It appears that Mr. Leopold Schmidt, Jr., who is engaged to Miss Townsend, is related to the McEvers family, not through his mother, who was Miss Pollen, but through his paternal grandmother, Mrs. John W. Schmidt, who was a Miss Bache. The Bache and McEvers families were first cousins. Both these families were prominent in this city during the American Revolution. Theophylact Bache, so well known in this city, was descended from the Norman family of de la Beche. Beach Street (originally spelled Bache) was named after him. Both Theophylact Bache and Charles McEvers were prominent figures in the first Continental Congress in the City of New York. Mr. Leopold Schmidt, Jr., is better known to his numerous friends through his nom de plume, George P. Poien. Under this name Mr. Schmidt has written many magazine articles and pamphlets. One of his recent pamphlets was entitled "Shall Our Presidents Be Elected for Eight Years?"

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Miss Beach, and a number of the cottagers visited the Providence Horse Show to-day.

Mrs. Whitney Warren has gone to New York.

The steam yacht Idella has sailed for New York.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey closed her Newport house to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Tompkins have closed their cottage and gone to New York.

Senator and Mrs. Wetmore have returned from New York.

Miss McLean, daughter of Commander and Mrs. Thomas C. McLean, is the guest of Miss Marion Fish at Crossways.

William Post has gone to New York for a few days.

Mortimer Brooks is the guest of Mrs. Baldwin.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Appleton, at New London.

Count and Countess de Pourtales are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie. A number of dinners have been planned in their honor, beginning to-morrow evening.

The West Island Fishing Club will be closed till next season on Oct. 15.

Engagement of Gen. J. H. Patterson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Grace Hallam Learned, daughter of Justice L. Learned, and Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson, United States Army. Gen. Patterson distinguished himself in the Santiago campaign and was wounded. He is now the guest of Gov. Roosevelt.

Platt's Chlorides, a True Disinfectant. An odorless, stainless liquid. Cheap and safe.—Adv.

OLD COUPLE FOUND UNCONSCIOUS

Had Failed to Turn Off the Gas Used in a Stove.

Bernard Kelly, sixty years old, and his wife, Bridget, fifty-five years old, were found partially asphyxiated yesterday afternoon in their flat, at 217 East Seventy-third Street. They were removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, and then to Bellevue Hospital, and both are in a critical condition.

The old couple were taking a nap after lunching about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and Bridget had accidentally left one of the cocks in the gas stove open. The janitress discovered the gas coming through the transom of the front room of the flat, and, opening the door with her pass key, found the old couple unconscious on their bed. They had three canary birds and a pet dog. The dog was sitting on a very high shelf, to which he had jumped from a table in his efforts to get away from the gas. The animal was unconscious. Two of the birds were dead. The other was saved.

CHARLES RANHOFER DEAD.

He Was for Many Years Chef at Delmonico's.

Charles Ranhofer, for the past thirty years chef at Delmonico's, died Monday at his residence, 782 West End Avenue, after a two months' illness. Death was due to Bright's disease. He was born at Saint Denis, France, Nov. 7, 1836.

Mr. Ranhofer learned the art of pastry-making in Paris, and before coming to this country, in 1856, he had gained quite a reputation in France as an expert in his line. He was at one time engaged by the Russian Consul in this city, and subsequently pursued his calling in Washington and New Orleans.

He returned to France in 1860, where he spent a Winter at the Tulleries, being in charge of the arrangements for the grand balls at the Court of Napoleon III. Two years later he returned to New York to the Maison Dorée, but soon he was employed by the Delmonicos, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, staying with them till 1876, when he again returned to France. For three years he owned the Hotel American at Enghein-les-Bains, near Paris, but returned in 1879 to Delmonico's, where he had remained ever since. His book entitled "The Epicurean" is considered one of the most complete treatises of the kind ever published. He was a member of Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, Société Culinaire Philanthropique, French Benevolent Society, the French Orphan Asylum, the Chefs' Gastronomic Club of Chicago, and the Epicurean Club of Boston. He leaves a wife, three boys, and two girls.

Funeral services will be held at the residence at 10 o'clock this morning, thence to St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Twenty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, where services will be held at 11 o'clock. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

CAPT. ROBERT C. TURNER DEAD.

Once Saved Fifty Persons from Death in a Storm at Sea.

Capt. Robert C. Turner, who died on Sunday at his home, 740 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year, was born in Scotland, and came to America at an early age. He followed a seafaring life for many years.

In December, 1859, while in commmand of the ship R. D. Shepard, on a voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, he and his crew saved fifty persons from the sinking French schooner Anna Isabelle. The rescue was effected off the coast of France in the height of a storm. The schooner had been in a sinking condition for some time, and soon after every soul on board had been transferred to Capt. Turner's ship, she went down with her valuable cargo. For his meritorious conduct Capt. Turner was honored by the French Government with the gift of a telescope, and the French Masons gave him a valuable clock.

Capt. Turner retired twenty years ago. A week ago last Sunday he was stricken with paralysis. He leaves a wife,

NO WIND FOR THE YACHTS

Columbia and Shamrock Did Not Even Start on the Fourth Trial.

THE DEFENDER TAKES A SPIN

Tries a New Club Topsail—Sir Thomas Wanted to Race To-day, but Committee Would Not Have It.

For the fourth time the scheduled yacht race between Columbia and Shamrock proved a fluke yesterday, owing to the thick fog that prevailed and the absence of wind. Neither yacht ventured out to the starting line, and the signal postponing the race was made at 11:30 from the Regatta Committee's steamer, and the fleet of excursion boats that had journeyed down to the lightship in the hope of seeing a race were swallowed up in the Scotch mist as they picked their way carefully toward the city.

A meeting was held on the flagship Corsair during the afternoon which was attended by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Rear Commodore August Belmont, Edward M. Brown, Herman B. Duryea, F. W. J. Hurst, and J. V. S. Oddie of the Challenge Committee; S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and C. A. Griscom of the Regatta Committee, and Vice Commodore Sharman-Crawford of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. The gathering was called for the purpose of arranging, if possible, for a race to-day. It was finally decided not to alter the arrangement as made last Sunday, which was that the next attempt to sail the race would be made to-morrow and continue thereafter daily, Sundays excepted, until the series is decided. To-morrow's race will be a windward and leeward one, the same as scheduled for the past four race days.

Messrs. Brown, Hurst, and Oddie, who had gone down the bay on the New York Yacht Club's steamboat Republic to witness the race, were taken in a launch from the vessel to the Corsair to attend the meeting. The proposition to sail a race to-day had been made by Sir Thomas Lipton, who was much disappointed when he heard of the result of the conference. Those who attended the conference, when asked what obstacles stood in the way of the race, refused to specify them, but said it was utterly impossible to grant Sir Thomas's request "for many reasons."

During the afternoon a new club topsail was spread on the Columbia. It is larger than any previous club topsail that Columbia has spread thus far, and is from the loft of Wilson & Griffin. It fitted better than those made by Herreshoff, and Columbia took a short spin when the fog cleared away in order to try it. After the return of the yacht to her mooring Mr. Iselin announced that he was thoroughly satisfied with the new sail.

There was little to indicate a breeze in the dense atmosphere early in the morning, and the flags on the various excursion boats on board of which preparations were making to sail down to the lightship hung limp in the "Paddy's hurricane." Mackintoshes and oilskins were in evidence, and beyond the noise of the paddles and propellers of the flotilla of steamers and the moaning of the fog sirens there was no sound on the oily surface of the waters.

The steamers under reduced speed crept slowly through the mist down the Swash Channel to the open sea, where on the long Atlantic swell they rose and fell lazily until the letter "R," displayed from the spring stays of the committee steamer announced a postponement. Neither of the racing yachts had left its mooring inside the Hook, Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Iselin having mutually agreed as early as 9 o'clock that they would not leave the Horseshoe unless the weather cleared.

As soon as the postponement was signaled and the attention of the excursionists called to the fluttering bunting by a gun, the sorely tried spectators, who had come so far to see a race, were taken carefully and slowly back toward the city through the gray curtain of fog. There was no racing up the bay as was the case at the previous races. Several of the vessels that ventured outside did not return to the city until after they had visited the Horseshoe and sighted around the waiting yachts.

Sir Thomas, on board the Erin, was discouraged, as was the entire party. A fluke or two they could stand, but such a succession of calms crushed them. Several of Sir Thomas's guests have engaged passage on the Oceanic, which sails next Wednesday. They said that they hoped to be able to tell something about the merits of the boats by that time.

Sir Thomas, who maintained an outward show of good humor, shouted over the rail to some of his friends: "I thought you clever Yankees could do anything, but you don't seem able to propitiate old Boreas. When you come over on the other side next year to bring back the cup I'll guarantee you at least two races a week, and more if you want them."

The fog cleared away shortly before 4 o'clock and soon after the Columbia, whose mainsail had been hoisted and a new club topsail sent up, cast off from her mooring, and for twenty minutes sailed about in the vicinity. She did not pass beyond the bell buoy at the tail of the Hook, and upon her return everything was made snug on board for the night.

The cloths of the new topsail are narrower than in the others, and they run straight from leach to luff. There is also a strengthening band across the sail from the lower end of the jackyard to the inner end of the club. The yard is of steel and the club of wood.

There seems to be a growing feeling of confidence on board the challenger regarding her spars, gear, and sails. Some members of the crew, when asked if any alterations were to be made in the Shamrock's sails said, with a smile: "We are always ready to go when the other boat is. Our sails are all right, and all we want now is a good, stiff breeze. If we can beat her in light airs we can certainly do so in a strong breeze, and we're going to do it."

The calm weather and the fact that many persons spent all their money during Dewey days are causes to which many men who are running excursion boats attribute their losses and that they are losing money daily is apparent by the comparatively few who sailed down to see the yachts yesterday. The passengers who went down yesterday on some of the boats received tickets good for to-morrow's race.

There is still little betting on the result of the races. Five hundred dollars was the largest wager of the day on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and a few small bets were made up town last night, the largest of which, $500, was placed with a bookmaker named May at the Delevan House. The best Columbia backers will offer now is seven money.

The rooms of the New York Yacht Club were practically deserted last evening. None of the officials of the club was at the house, and those having in charge the international yacht race were conspicuous by their absence.

"There is nothing that can be done," said one of the few members present, "except hope for a breeze. When that comes we will be all right, but without it we can do nothing."

THE YACHTSMEN DISGUSTED.

Disappointed Crowds on the Republic and Gay Head—Gen. Watson Praises Commodore Morgan.

Three successive failures to sail a race for the America's Cup had so dampened the ardor of all but the most devoted yachtsmen in the New York Yacht Club that instead of the crowd of members and guests which thronged the decks and cabins of the Republic to an uncomfortable extent on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of last week there were not more than 200 members, and perhaps an equal number of guests, who made the trip yesterday.

The steamboat left Pier A at 9:15 o'clock. The trip down the bay and out to the lightship was uneventful and dull, for the fog destroyed the marine picture which was a feature of the trip out on the mornings of last week. The published criticism of the management of the Columbia, and particularly Mr. Iselin, was the universal topic of discussion among the yachtsmen. Some agreed with the main argument of the article.

The lightship reached, the Republic stopped and rolled lazily in the slight swell, until the Corsair signalled "No race," and then started back for Sandy Hook. The Horse Shoe reached, the Republic steamed slowly around the fleet gathered there before coming back to the city.

For the first time since the Republic has gone out, there was no difficulty in obtaining a seat at luncheon, and only about half the tables were occupied. It was very evident from the conversation heard on all sides, that all except the few devoted yachtsmen who are now angry and determined to see a race, have about decided that they can waste no more time in fruitless journeys to the lightship, and although the Republic will again go out to-morrow and on succeeding days that races are attempted, she will carry but a very small crowd.

The steamboat Gay Head, chartered by the Atlantic Yacht Club, was full of disgusted yachtsmen when the race was declared off. The yachtsmen had their families with them, however, and it was decided that a day should be made of it.

The Gay Head was accordingly ordered by the committee, consisting of Commodore Fred T. Adams, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Fleet Captain, and Louis F. Jackson of the House Committee, to steam around into the Horse Shoe, that a view might be had of the Shamrock and the Columbia, and subsequently a stop was made at Sea Gate, where the guests aboard the steamer were treated to a musical entertainment provided by a band and a quartet.

Gen. Watson, referring to the enthusiasm with which Sir Thomas Lipton had been received, said that he feared that Americans in their inclination to show their appreciation for the excellent qualities of the challenger for the America's Cup were forgetting to pay proper deference to the defender of the cup.

"I have noticed," said he, "that while the Shamrock is lauded for her good qualities, we seemed to see only the defects of the Columbia and her management. It seems to me that we cannot too highly show our appreciation for the sterling qualities of patriotism shown by Commodore Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, who has spent money lavishly in building, equipping, and maintaining not only the Columbia but in fitting out the Defender.

"He has spent hardly less money than Sir Thomas, and he has done it so modestly that it seems to have been almost overlooked. As a patriotic American and a promoter of the interests of yachting in this country he is deserving of the highest praise."

While many of the club boats on which the experts generally congregate were sparsely patronized yesterday, a number of the more important excursion steamers were well filled, among them the big Plymouth of the Fall River Line and the Plant Line steamer La Grande Duchesse.

THE GEORGEANNA RIOTING.

Capt. Norton Receives an Offer of $1,000 to Drop the Case.

The gang of men arrested last Saturday in connection with the gambling and rioting on board the excursion steamer Georgeanna, which had gone down the bay ostensibly to attend the yacht races, are being relentlessly pursued by the band of excursionists, headed by Capt. C. A. Q. Norton of Hartford, Conn. Capt. Norton said yesterday he had determined not to return to his home until the proceedings against all of the accused men had been terminated.

That the accused steamship officers and passengers realize that they are in a serious predicament was evidenced when Capt. Norton received an artfully worded letter stating that a "gentleman had been mixed up in the affair and, although entirely innocent, in order to avoid his name appearing as a witness," &c., "would be willing to pay Capt. Norton $1,000 to quietly return to Connecticut and drop the case." Instead of complying with this, Capt. Norton has issued a request that any person who was on the Georgeanna on Saturday and who witnessed the scenes on board will send his name to C. A. Q. Norton, Astor House, in order that he may be called as a witness.

Capt. Norton yesterday received a letter from United States District Attorney Burnett to District Attorney Gardiner, in which the United States official suggests that Col. Gardiner take up the prosecution of the cases in which gambling and other State offenses are charged.

In the cases of alleged robbery it may be that piracy will be charged. The section of the Revised Statutes of the United States covering these cases is No. 5,370, reading as follows: "Every person who, upon the high seas, or in any open roadstead, or in any haven, basin, or bay, or in any river where the sea ebbs and flows, commits the crime of robbery in or upon any vessel, or upon any ship's company of any vessel, or the lading thereof, is a pirate, and shall suffer death."

Col. S. B. Turner, an electrical engineer, of 307 West Ninety-fourth Street, who was on the excursion and is active in pushing the cases against the accused men, left yesterday for Washington to put the matter before the Treasury Department. Warrants will be issued for the arrest of several other men now at large who were involved in the gambling and rioting.

Customs Inspector Penfield, who on Saturday declared in his report that he saw no acts of wrongdoing on the Georgeanna, has not yet submitted his formal report to the Collector. It is likely that an investigation will be ordered into Penfield's failure to report, and also that the Steamboat Inspector of Philadelphia will be handed over to the Federal authorities for permitting the Georgeanna to go out of the waters of that district.

THE BUILD OF THE YACHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES I notice a communication from "An Old Shipowner," which is very misleading. He says, apropos of Columbia and Shamrock: "The British yachtsmen have entirely abandoned their style of build and have adopted our own, (the Shamrock being a close copy of the Defender.")

If the author of this is really an old shipowner, he must have given his exclusive attention to the office end of the business and know very little of boats, or he could not make such an extraordinary statement. The fact is that both the boats in question are compromises, but the Columbia has borrowed more from English boats than Shamrock has from American.

Compare Columbia's beam in proportion to her length with any typical old-time sloop yacht. Where is the centreboard? How about her outside ballast? Where is the old sloop rig? On the other hand, Shamrock is much beamier than the extreme cutter type, like Genesta, for instance, and laces her mainsail to the boom as do the Americans. But the cutter type is pre-eminent in both boats—namely, deep boats, fixed keel, carrying outside ballast, short mast, tall topmast, and jib divided into forestaysail and jib.

In view of all which, I cannot but admire the assurance that can say as does this old shipowner that "the winner in either case will be an American model."

New York, Oct. 9, 1899. H. A. L.

Criticises "An Old Shipowner."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"An Old Shipowner" may know much about ships, but his knowledge of yachts is pretty close to nil. To begin with, Dauntless was a keel yacht, and so were both the yachts in which Bennett sailed in England. The present American yacht is very much more like the English than the flapjack sloops which were before the advent of Madge, Minerva, and Genesta the American type.

The much-derided lead mine is now as much the dependence for stability of the American yacht as her English sister's, and the cutter rig is now all the vogue, though it is sought to disguise the fact by calling it a sloop. Many ill-informed or prejudiced persons insist that the cutter is of necessity a narrow craft; many cutters were and are as wide as many old-style American sloops. The cutter is a rig, pure and simple, just as is a bark, a brig, or a schooner.

A BRITISHER.

Boston, Oct. 9, 1899.

Francis Wins Cornell Scull Race.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The annual race over the mile course for the single scull championship of the university resulted in a victory for J. M. Francis. P. B. Taylor won the second place, with A. E. Flowers and I. H. Massie a close third and fourth. Francis rowed the mile in 6:29, lowering the former Cornell record of 6:57.

Wesleyan Elects Track Team Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 10.—Charles Billington of New Bedford, Mass., has been elected Captain of the Wesleyan track team, in the place of Jesse Hurlbut, Jr., formerly of New York City, who died last September. Wesleyan lost her best athlete in the death of Hurlbut.

Philadelphia Cricketers Easily Beaten

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Gentlemen of Philadelphia made a miserable showing in the last game against Prince Ranjitsinhji's English cricketers. The game ended to-day, the visitors winning by 131 runs and with an innings to spare.

Key West Yellow Fever Decreases.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 10.—There were twenty-three new cases of yellow fever to-day and one death. The weather is becoming slightly cooler and the fever is slowly decreasing.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Heavy Fog Made the Sport Unpleasant for the Spectators.

CARD NONE TOO ATTRACTIVE

Tamor, Backed Heavily from 4 to 1 to 8 to 5, Ran Second Through Unskillful Handling.

A heavy fog hung over the track at Morris Park yesterday and made matters none too pleasant for the spectators, but toward the end of the day's sport it cleared away and the races could be seen more distinctly. Nothing particularly attractive brightened the card—not even the fields in the Rancho del Paso and Fairview Stakes, which were the features, for while there was no class to the starters in the latter, the class in the former was made decidedly one-sided by the adjustment of weights.

Brigadier was in the Rancho del Paso at 97 pounds, and there was no hesitation among the speculators in making him favorite. He simply romped home. He worked his way into the lead shortly after the start, having passed Waring, and O'Connor took him at once over on the outside rail of the Eclipse course. This is the shortest route home, and Brigadier had to do little more than gallop over it to win. Pupil, who carried 122 pounds, put up a splendid race, even while giving away a lot of weight to all the others, and beat Montanic out a neck for place honors.

In the Fairview, which is dignified by the name of "stake," although it is only a selling race, there was a "good thing" that every one wanted to get aboard. This was Tamor, which on his last race could not have been figured. He was heavily played, however, and his price went rapidly from 4 to 1 to 8 to 5 under the weight of money. He would have won in the hands of a capable jockey, but Dangman, a stable lad, who had the mount, messed him about so badly that it was a wonder he finished second. He got off in front, but on the far turn of the Withers Course the others got up with him, and then Dangman allowed him to get into a pocket. Leando then took up the lead and was never afterward headed. Tamor came very fast again in the stretch, and, although Dangman was more of a detriment than a help to him, he finished second, a head before Holland.

Apparently the jockeys are bad luck for the men who bet heavily on races, but there seemed to be not much hesitation on the part of the speculators who backed the second race, in which only apprentice jockeys had mounts. Belle of Memphis, the best horse in the race so far as class was concerned, won this race in the hardest kind of a drive, although she gamed it out on her courage only. Her rider, J. Daly, a mite of a stable lad, could only cling on her back in a frightened fashion and let her go, while the favorite, Souchon, kept driving behind her to push her to the limit of her speed.

Wait Not, the favorite in the opening race, for maidens at six and a half furlongs, was true to his name, and managed to just land the money by a head after a hard drive through the stretch with Emigre. St. Simonian, the best backed horse in the race, was poorly handled. He should have won instead of finishing third.

Tyran, a 100-to-1 shot, tried to make a runaway race of the fifth, a selling affair over the Withers mile, but gave up the effort at the head of the stretch, and Rare Perfume took up the running. The favorite, Scotch Plaid, came in a drive at the end, and just nipped Rare Perfume on the post, while Myth finished third.

Careno, at 7 to 1, captured the sixth race, after he got over a fit of sulking which kept him in last place the first half mile.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last six and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:23.

Yaw-Wait-a-Bit, H. Carr's ch. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Wait-a-Bit, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money .....(Odom)

2—Emigre, M. J. Cavanagh's b. g., 3, 107, 15 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Wilson)

3—St. Simonian, T. H. Ryan's b. h., 4, 115, 3 to 1 .....(Bullman)

Bondman, 110, 4 to 1, (Jenkins;) General Shafter, 122, 20 to 1, Holland's br. c., 3, 90, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) George Le Bar, 112, 100 to 1, (P. McDermott;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 110, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Stain, 112, 20 to 1, (Dangman;) Belle of H., 107, 100 to 1, (Doggett;) Silvermere, 107, 30 to 1, (Hennessy;) Orenburg, 107, 100 to 1, (Phelan,) and Columbia II., 107, 100 to 1, (Slack,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Apprentices' race, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000; to be ridden by apprentices that have never ridden a winner other than in a selling race. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:12½.

1—Belle of Memphis, T. J. McHale's b. m., 4 years, by Siddartha-Silver Bangle, 107, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(J. Daly)

2—Souchon, J. E. Madden's b. f., 3, 87, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Dangman)

3—Himtine, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 3, 90, 4 to 1.....(Brien)

Sparrow Wing, 87, 10 to 1, (Lawlor;) Federal, 87, 20 to 1, (Cogswell;) Rose O'Lee, 89, 60 to 1, (Crosthwaite;) Tyran, 92, 10 to 1, (Ryan;) Judge Wardell, 107, 8 to 1, (Wonderley;) General Mart Gary, 90, 10 to 1, (Setley,) and Ben Lodi, 90, 60 to 1, (W. Keefe,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE—The Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, $30 additional to start, to the winner, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:13.

1—Brigadier, J. J. Hyland's b. g., by Rayon d'Or-St. Bridget, 97 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2 .....(O'Connor)

2—Pupil, Green B. Morris's b. c., by Sir Modred-School Girl, 122, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Bullman)

3—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., by Montana-Walnut, 108, 5 to 1.....(Odom)

Waring, 115, 5 to 1, (Jenkins;) Gonfalon, 112, 7 to 1, (Spencer,) and Cobourg, 115, 40 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fairview Selling Stakes for three-year-olds, non-winners at any time of $200. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, $30 additional for starters, to the winner, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Time—1:49½.

1—Leando, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., by Linden-Gleam, 95 pounds, 18 to 5 and 8 to 5.....(Odom)

2—Tamor, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. c., by Tammany-Oriole, 90, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Dangman)

3—Holland, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., by Hanover-Katrina, 93, 10 to 1.....(Wilson)

Diminutive, 87, 6 to 1, (Weisse,) and Hurricane, 101, 5 to 2, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 11; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., 4 years, by Midlothian-Mottle, 103 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)

2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 3, 102, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Dupee)

3—Myth, T. J. Kittleman's ch. c., 5, 96, 7 to 1 .....(Wedderstand)

Our Nellie, 103, 5 to 2, (Jenkins;) Dr. Eichberg, 108, 15 to 1, (Boland;) Hanwell, 108, 20 to 1, (Bullman;) Tyran, 93, 100 to 1, (Slack;) Elner, 107, 200 to 1, (Richards,) and Glorian, 106, 9 to 2, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42.

1—Camero, J. M. Murphy's b. h., 5 years, by Candlemas-Sister Geneva, 115 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Jenkins)

2—Box, W. Shoualter's ch. h., 5, 119, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Connor)

3—St. Cloud, James R. Keene's b. h., 5, 116, 11 to 5.....(Spencer)

4—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. h., 4, 114, 5 to 2.....(O'Leary)

Won in a sharp drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Two miles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Decameron	156	Dr. Reed	148
Nestor	153	Fool Hardy	135
The Parrot Mouthed	151	Al Reeves	133
Sibley	148		

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Peep o'Day	140	Herbert	116
Hellobas	123	Lambent	115
A. N. B.	121	Standing	112
Jinks	119	Lady Uncas	110
His Excellency	118	Allaire	99

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana, for fillies three years old; selling. Seven furlongs.

Country Dance	108	Theory	100
Matanza	107	Bettie Gray	98
Toluca	105	Halo	95
La Cheviot	100		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Seven furlongs.

Wandering Minstrel	108	Freylinghuysen	100
Oread	108	Belgrade	100
Mauvilla	107	Ceylon	97
Erwin	105	Federalist	95
Mynheer	105	Male Hanlon	92
Precursor	105	Zamora	92
Hansborough	105	La Veta	90
Olea	104	Maidstone	87
Goldone	100		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds. The Withers mile.

Ethelbert	125	Veracious	98
Raffaelo	115	Claroba	97
McLeod of Dare	114		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Handpress	114	Glorian	108
Bangor	108		

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. Midlove, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 1 to 3, won; Favorsham, 104, (Ruiz,) 4 to 1, second; Anchored, 101, (Postel,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Judge Wofford, Alturas, and Black Orphan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course. Midity, 107 pounds, (Ruiz,) 6 to 5, won; Sunello, 107, (J. Ward,) 15 to 1, second; The Buffoon, 107, (E. Jones,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:13¼. Bit of Fashion also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Pat Morrissey, 107, (Thorpe,) 2 to 5, won; Yule, 103, (Mounce,) 8 to 1, second; New Moon, 103, (Buchanan,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Blue, Loving Cup, and Melkarth also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Opponent 103 pounds, (J. Ward,) even, won; Reolia, 107, (Mounce,) 3 to 1, second; Marplot, 106, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Roadrunner, Glenn Ann, Oraibee, and Lothian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; handicap. Montallade, 100 pounds, (Johnson,) 25 to 1, won; Chihuahua, 108, (Buchanan,) 6 to 5, second; Lavator, 95, (Henry,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Mike Rice and Spry Lark also ran.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Sloan and Reiff Each Successful Once at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day J. Reiff won a trial stakes on Blare. Ma Jeanette and Queen's Wake were second and third, respectively. Eight horses ran.

Tod Sloan won the Nursery Plate on Pedometer. Ardeer was second, and Leila finished third. Eighteen horses ran.

W. Low's brown colt Elopement won the Clearwell Stakes. Mahdi finished second. Sloan's mount failed to secure a place. Seven horses ran.

The Newmarket Oaks was won by Gadfly. Multrue was second, and Landrail, ridden by "Skeets" Martin, finished third in a field of five.

Harvard Eleven Ready for Amherst.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 10.—The Harvard eleven will play Amherst to-morrow, on Soldiers' Field, at 3 o'clock. This will be the last of the yearly practice games. The men who have been suffering from temporary injuries are, with the exception of Reed, all ready to play, leaving the coaches and Capt. Burden free to pick a strong eleven. The first eleven will line up to-morrow as follows: Left end, Campbell; left tackle, Swain; left guard, Boal; centre, C. Sargent, right guard, Burden; right tackle, J. Lawrence or Eaton; right end, Hallowell; quarter back, Daly; left half back, Ellis or Parker; right half back, Kendall; full back, Devens.

Cornell's Eleven to Go West To-day.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Capt. Starbuck of the Cornell football team late to-night named the men that he will take on his Western trip, which begins to-morrow afternoon. They will leave here in two special cars. It is purposed to practice Thursday and Friday in Chicago. Saturday afternoon Cornell will meet the Chicago eleven. The following candidates will be taken: Davall, Cross, Willson, and Taussig, ends; Alexander, Folger, Whitney, and Paine, tackles; Warner, Caldwell, Tappan, and Berry, guards; Pierson and Dorner, centres; Young and Short, quarter backs; Walbridge, Winsor, Morrison, and Otis, half backs; Capt. Starbuck and Will, full backs.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:07	Sun sets...5:26	Moon sets..10:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:15	Gov. Isl'd..12:26	H. Gate....2:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fontabelle, St. Croix	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Columbia, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Tjomo, Barbados	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13.

Lampasas, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Persian Prince, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii via San Francisco close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. after Sept. 29 and up to Oct. 13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 9, for dispatch per steamer America Maru.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 11.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Sept. 26.
Buffon, St. Lucia, Oct. 4.
City of Macon, Savannah, Oct. 7.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 8.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Ems, Gibraltar, Oct. 2.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 30.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 6.
Manhattan, London, Sept. 27.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 25.
Salerno, Newcastle, Sept. 23.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Oct. 4.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Athos, Colon, Oct. 4.
Colorado, Hull, Sept. 30.
Trave, Bremen, Oct. 3.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Sept. 30.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
Comal, Galveston, Oct. 7.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 5.
Knight Bachelor, Barry, Sept. 28.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

Cluden, Amsterdam, Sept. 30.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 7.
Tuscarora, London, Oct. 1.

SUNDAY, OCT. 15.

Clan Monroe, London, Oct. 1.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 6.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 7.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 1.
Menominee, London, Oct. 5.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.

Arrived.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Frazer, Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay Oct. 4, with mdse. and passenger to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Perry, Glasgow Sept. 28 and Moville 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Evelyn, Parse, San Juan, P. R., Oct. 3, with mdse. to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Mussans, Maracaibo Sept. 29 and Curacao 30th, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. Oct. 9.

SS City of Washington, Knight, Tampico Oct 3, and Havana 4th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 9th.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Aisenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Oct. 5, with mdse. to John T. Van Sicle.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

U. S. cruiser New Orleans, Commander Longnecker, Norfolk Oct. 8. Will proceed to Navy Yard.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS New York, Ingram, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 6 and Wilmington, N. C., 7th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

U. S. transport Buford Martens, San Juan, P. R., Sept. 28; Santiago Oct. 3, and Gibara 6th, with passengers and discharged soldiers, civilians, and indigent Americans to U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 10, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Servia, (Br., for Liverpool.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton and Cherbourg.
SS Kilmarnock, (Br.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ettrickdale, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
U. S. training ship Lancaster passed out Quarantine at 1:03 P. M.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogeman, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 2 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Bayly, (from Santos,) sld. from Victoria for New York Oct. 5.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Oct. 5.

SS Teutonic, ((Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at 1:30 A. M. Oct. 11.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Boulogne for New York at 5 P. M. yesterday and passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Horta Oct. 5.

SS Lahn,

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New York Team Beats Brooklyn in a Lively Game—Boy Hurt by a Ball.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	97	46	.678
Boston	93	50	.628
Philadelphia	92	50	.622
Baltimore	85	59	.590
St. Louis	84	60	.583
Cincinnati	79	67	.541
Pittsburg	75	72	.510
Chicago	74	72	.507
Louisville	73	76	.490
New York	58	87	.400
Washington	52	96	.351
Cleveland	20	130	.133

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Baltimore, 5; Washington, 5.
St. Louis-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

The New Yorks managed to win a game from the champion Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Seymour took the most prominent part in the game, his pitching proving too much for the Brooklyns. McJames, on the other hand, was not a puzzle, and after the New Yorks had made enough runs to win the game he made way for Donovan, one of Manager Hanlon's "kindergarten of pitchers." Donovan did not have much chance to show his skill, as the game was called after seven innings.

The New Yorks played a pretty lively sort of game, a triple play, completed by Davis, Gleason, and Doyle, being a notable feature of their work. The play was made in the third inning and executed so quickly that the crowd hardly realized it. Kelley, Keeler, and Jennings were on the bases when Daly hit a fast liner to Davis. The ball was tossed to Gleason, retiring Keeler, who had started for third, and then thrown to Doyle before Jennings could get back to first. Woodruff's home run in the fifth started the New Yorks to victory.

During the preliminary practice one of the players batted a ball into the open stand. It struck Freddie McGill, a small boy, over the left eye, cutting him badly. An ambulance surgeor from the Seney Hospital dressed the boy's wound, and he was sent home. Score.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	2	2	1	2	1
Davis, ss.	0	1	1	3	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	9	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	2	1	2
Fleming, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Woodruff, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	3	2
Total.	5	8	21	10	7

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
And'son, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wrigley, ss.	1	1	3	4	1
McGuire, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Cheney, 3b.	0	1	1	0	3
McJames, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Donovan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	5	21	11	5

New York	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	—	5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

First base by errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 11. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off McJames, 3; off Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Seymour, 3; by McJames, 4; by Donovan, 1. Home run—Woodruff. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Keeler, and Casey. Triple Play—Davis, Gleason, and Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—By Seymour, 3; by McJames, 1. Passed balls—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Connolly.

MAY PLAY A SERIES.

Brooklyn to Meet Philadelphia if the Latter Finishes Second.

The players of the Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs practically agreed yesterday to play a series of games next week if the Philadelphias finish second in the race. The Philadelphias will not admit that Brooklyn has the best team, and are anxious to play a supplementary series. The Brooklyns, however, will not consent unless Philadelphia beats out Boston. The Philadelphia players wanted to play for a five-thousand-dollar stake, but this the National League will not sanction, as it is a violation of the League rules.

If the Philadelphias finish second, the first games will be played in Philadelphia on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. The teams will divide the gate receipts, the winner receiving the larger share.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Philadelphias were unable to hit Lewis consecutively to-day, while Boston hit Donahue's pitching when hits meant runs. In addition, the locals played a slow game in the field and deserved the shut-out. The clubs left to-night for Boston to finish the fight for second place in a series of four games. Boston, by winning two of the four games, will win second place. Attendance, 6,787. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	6

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue, Bernhard, and McFarland; Boston, Lewis and Sullivan. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Baltimore, 5; Washington, 5.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The game between the Baltimore and Washington teams today was called on account of darkness after six innings had been played and the score a tie. Nops lost the game for Baltimore by his unsteady pitching in the third inning. Umpire Latham put La Chance and Smith of Baltimore and McGill of Washington out of the game for "kicking." Score:

Baltimore	0	2	1	2	0	0	—		5
Washington	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	—	5

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Washington, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Washington, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops, Smith and Crisham; Washington, McGill, Weyhing, and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Latham.

Testimonial for the Brooklyns.

A testimonial is being arranged for the benefit of the champions by the citizens of Brooklyn. Edward M. Grout, President of the Brooklyn Borough, is Chairman of the committee.

YOUNG ATHLETES MEET.

New York Interscholastic Athletic Association Elects Officers.

The New York Interscholastic Athletic Association held its annual meeting at the Wilson-Vail School, 622 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, fourteen schools sending delegates. Aside from the election of officers, the most important business of the meeting was to arrange the annual football championship series. Only five schools—Berkeley, De La Salle, Dwight, Cutler, and Trinity—have entered teams thus far. More are expected to enter, and it was determined to allow the other schools until next Thursday to decide. The association is not in a very good financial condition, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter.

The following officers were elected: President—George Draper, Dwight School; Vice Presidents—E. R. Buck, Cutler School; J. Arkell, Wilson-Vail School, and R. G. Strange, Columbia Grammar School; Secretary, R. W. Roger, Trinity School; Treasurer—J. Van Kleeck, Columbia Institute. The Football Committee is E. R. Buck, Cutler School, Chairman; J. Corbett, De La Salle Institute; J. Arkell, Wilson-Vail School; J. I. Spraker, Berkeley School; W. McKenna, Columbia Grammar School.

Low Prices for Trotters at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—There were no high prices realized to-day for the trotters at Woodard & Shanklin's sale. The general average was $150 per head. Best sales: Bay gelding, two years, by Alfred G., 2:19¾, dam by Wedgewood; Penn Valley Stud, Calmar, Penn., $400. Maude, b. m., five years, by George St. Clair, 2:10¼, dam by Goldenbow; J. W. Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., $200. Bendigo, b. c., yearling, by Bow Bells, dam by Allen Book; James Bannahan, Lexington, $300. Chestnut Belle, b. f., yearling, by San Mateo, dam by Bourbon Wilkes; W. Gilligan, Boston Mill.

Erne to Fight O'Brien.

Frank Erne of Buffalo, the lightweight champion boxer of the world, yesterday signed articles of agreement to fight a twenty-five-round battle with Jack O'Brien of New York, Oct. 26, at the Coney Island Sporting Club. The guarantee purse will be $5,000, or 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, providing there is over $10,000 taken in. The winner is to get 75 and the loser 25 per cent. of the purse. George Siler will be referee. The men will fight at 133 pounds.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Supreme Court of the United States.

179—Robert L. Taylor et al. vs. the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

164—J. W. Cumming et al. vs. the County Board of Education of Richmond County, Ga.

131—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, appellant, vs. William H. Tompkins et al.

225—Shirley T. High et al., appellants, vs. F. D. Coyne as Collector, &c., et al.

40—Frank M. Rider et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.

21—The United States, appellant, vs. the Bellingham Bay Boom Company.

106—The Steamship Buenaventura, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.

115—The steamer Pedro, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.

122—The steamer Guido, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.

127—The steamship Panama, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.

156—James A. Farquhar, owner, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.

167—The steamship Adula, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.

248—William Crawford, appellant, vs. William L. Hubbell, treasurer, &c.

220—The American Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. F. A. Maynard, Attorney General ex rel. George F. Moore et al.

186—W. B. Austin, plaintiff in error vs. the State of Tennessee.

232—William J. Cruikshank et al., appellants, vs. George R. Bidwell, collector, &c., and 268—S. H. H. Clark et al., receiver, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Kansas City, Kan., et al.—Reassigned for argument on Monday, Oct. 30, at the head of the call for that day.

30—Sterling R. Holt et al., appellants, vs. the Indiana Manufacturing Company.—Passed on motion of Henry M. Hoyt in behalf of counsel.

34—The United States, appellant, vs. Thomas B. Catron et al.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. Dismissed per stipulation on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellant.

895—The Spanish smack Paquete Habana, &c., appellant, vs. the United States, and 396—The Spanish schooner Lola, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument Monday, Oct. 30, after No. 167, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee.

Andrew B. Baird et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee.

337—The United States, appellant, vs. the Choctaw Nation; et al.; 338—The Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, appellants, vs. the Choctaw Nation et al., and 339—The Choctaw Nation et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al.—Motion that the transcript of record herein be returned temporarily to the Court of Claims submitted by C. C. Binney in support of motion with leave to file opposition thereto on or before Oct. 16.

410—Clarence W. Hobbs et al., petitioners, vs. Fred H. Beach.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Samuel T. Fisher for the petitioners.

303—The Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion to modify the supersedeas herein on motion of A. L. Halladay for the plaintiff in error.

287—W. J. Flippin, petitioner, vs. F. J. Kimball et al, receivers, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District submitted by A. L. Halliday, Robert Stiles, and Edgar Allan for the petitioner and by Joseph I. Doran and Robert M. Hughes for the respondent.

Original.—The State of Minnesota, complainant, vs. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted by C. K. Davis for the complainant.

43—Charles U. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. A. A. Godard, Attorney General, &c.—Assigned for argument Oct. 30 after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of A. H. Horton for the appellants.

101 of 1898—Sarah Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Motion to reinstate this case on the docket submitted by S. A. Nowell, Jr., and Henry Hill in behalf of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

417—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Henry M. Narramore.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Holmes Conrad in behalf of Judson Harmon for the petitioner and by Charles M. Cist for the respondent.

250—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin F. Thieb, administrator, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by Holmes Conrad in behalf of counsel.

12—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, &c.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Edward Lyman Short for petitioner.

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297—L. J. Dyer, as Marshal, &c., petitioner, vs. Louis Bernheimer.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to petition for writ of certiorari herein, on motion of Thomas H. Clark for the respondent.

384—Charles L. Maxwell, plaintiff in error, vs. George N. Dow, Warden, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by L. T. Michener in behalf of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

415—L. Bucki & Son Lumber Company, petitioner, vs. the Atlantic Lumber Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by K. E. Padgett and H. Bisbee for the petitioner and by R. H. Liggett for the respondent.

394—Pacific Coast Steamship Company, petitioner, vs. the Bancroft-Whitney Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Thomas B. Reed and George W. Towle, Jr., for the petitioner.

375—James S. Angus et al., executors, &c., petitioners, vs. William Irvine.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Garret W. McEnerney and William M. Pierson for the petitioners.

15—Charles Coudert, ancillary executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Death of plaintiff in error suggested and appearance of Paul Fuller, administrator, &c., as plaintiff in error herein filed and entered, on motion of F. R. Coudert, Jr., for the plaintiff in error.

225—Shirley T. High et al., appellants, vs. F. D. Coyne, as Collector, &c., et al.—Motion for leave to file brief and make oral argument herein on behalf of the Fidelity Deposit and Trust Company submitted by J. C. Bullitt for the trust company.

368—The Blenville Water Supply Company, appellant, vs. the City of Mobile.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by B. B. Boone and E. L. Russell in support of motions and by D. P. Rester and P. H. Clarke in opposition thereto.

10—Henry D. P. Allen, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles F. Allen et al.—Death of Charles F. Allen suggested and order of publication awarded on motion of L. E. Payson in behalf of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

16—James T. Simms, appellant, vs. Hannah T. Simms.—Appearance of Charles T. Simms and George T. Brosins, executors of James T. Simms, deceased, as parties appellants herein filed and entered on motion of L. E. Payson for the appellants.

200—James K. Brown, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New York.—Motion to advance submitted by James S. Erwin for the defendant in error.

351—Edward Clifford, appellant, vs. William Heller, Sheriff, &c.—Death of William Heller suggested and appearance of Alexander McLean, his successor in office as appellee herein filed and entered on motion of James I. Erwin, for the appellee.

18—S. W. Fordyce et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. R. L. Trigg.—To be submitted on briefs to be filed on or before Dec. 1 next, on motion of Tracy L. Jeffords in behalf of counsel.

4—Daniel Wiley, plaintiff in error, vs. D. L. Sinkler et al.—Assigned for argument Oct. 30 after the cases already set down for that day.

106—Frances Rebecca Hamilton, plaintiff in error, vs. Grace Abbie B. Rathbonet.—Assigned for re-argument Oct. 30 after the cases already set down for that day.

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13—Paul Fuller, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argued by F. R. Coudert, Jr., for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Pratt for the defendant in error.

303—The Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion to modify the supersedeas herein on motion of A. L. Halladay for the plaintiff in error.

287—W. J. Flippin, petitioner, vs. F. J. Kimball et al, receivers, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District submitted by A. L. Halliday, Robert Stiles, and Edgar Allan for the petitioner and by Joseph I. Doran and Robert M. Hughes for the respondent.

Original.—The State of Minnesota, complainant, vs. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted by C. K. Davis for the complainant.

43—Charles U. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. A. A. Godard, Attorney General, &c.—Assigned for argument Oct. 30 after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of A. H. Horton for the appellants.

101 of 1898—Sarah Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Motion to reinstate this case on the docket submitted by S. A. Nowell, Jr., and Henry Hill in behalf of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

417—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Henry M. Narramore.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Holmes Conrad in behalf of Judson Harmon for the petitioner and by Charles M. Cist for the respondent.

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13—Paul Fuller, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argued by F. R. Coudert, Jr., for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Pratt for the defendant in error.

Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT———, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

1418—Leonard Darbyshire.
1275—Louis Taugman.
1381—Sigmund Thalinger.
151—Alfred R. Page.
1264—Nathan Rogers.
1232—Leopold H. Ampacher.
1413—Julius Pepper.
1401—Harry Hintermeister.
1396—J. & M. Colleran.
1347—Fred K. Harling.
240—Ed. J. Ivory.
1227—Walter Simpson.
1304—Elias Marks.
1361—James Cummings.
1288—Walter L. Childs.
1402—Meyer Monsky.
1300—Joseph Friedrich.
1387—Israel Gittelson.
736—Philip Krulenitch.
733—Eugene J. Swan.
1283—Hugh G. Curran
955—Gustav Blumerstich.

Discharges under objection.

1319—George E. Armstrong.
1018—Morris Sterne.
1077—Walter Wilcox.
1167—Julius Preusse.
1341—Benjamin & Kaufman.
1024—J. & C. Dunn.

Adjourned case.

965—Ernest Friese, Jr.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Kittenger, appellant, vs. Buffalo Traction Company, impleaded, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs, and the question certified answered in the negative.

Smith vs. Brooklyn, appellant; Dykeman, appellant, vs. Keeney; Zwack vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Klipfel, appellant.—Order affirmed, with leave to plead given.

Isaacs vs. Calder.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Lowenstein, appellant, vs. Schlferd.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal granted upon payment of taxable costs in this court to date and $10 costs of opposing motion.

Schiffer vs. Lauterbach.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Barbier vs. John Bieler Brewing Company, appellant; Stevens vs. Rouse, appellant.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, with $10 costs.

Hard vs. Densmore, appellant; Fowler vs. Buffalo Furnace Company, appellant; Burley vs. Shepard & Morse Lumber Company.—Motions to dismiss granted, with costs.

Watson, appellant, vs. Kemp.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with costs. If, however, the respondent shall pay to the appellant the costs in this court before notice of argument within ten days after adjustment and notice thereof, then the motion is granted without costs. It is further ordered that if respondent shall not pay the costs as herein provided, then the order of Sept. 5, 1899, amending the judgment herein shall be disregarded and the judgment as originally entered and set forth in the return of this court, filed Aug. 9, 1899, shall stand as unamended and be regarded as the only judgment before this court for review.

Davies vs. Clark, appellant; Crawford vs. McCarthy, appellant; Lichtenstein vs. Mayor of New York City; Tompkins vs. Sheehan, appellant.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Choate vs. City of Buffalo, appellant; Corbett vs. Spring Garden Insurance Company, appellant.—Motions to put on calendar, &c., denied, without costs.

Keys, appellant, vs. City of New York; Renshaw, appellant, vs. New York City; Lynde, respondent, and appellant, vs. Lynde.—Motions to put on calendar denied, $10 costs.

Carr, appellant, vs. Anderson.—Motion to put on calendar granted, without costs.

Coxhead vs. Johnson, appellant; O'Flaherty vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company, appellant; Converse vs. Sharpe, appellant; Koehne vs. New York and Queens County Railroad Company.—Motions to prefer denied, without costs.

Bronner vs. Rouse, appellant.—Motion to open default granted, without costs.

Kalfur vs. Broadway Ferry and Metropolitan Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion to correct return denied, without costs.

Lewis, appellant, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Motion to intervene granted, without costs.

Myers vs. Budlong, appellant.—Motion to substitute attorneys granted, without costs.

To-day's calendar: 112, 88, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

63—Sarasohn vs. Workingmen's Pub. Assn.
66—Wister vs. Lamson.
67—Stumpf vs. Shanks.
69—In re Murray.
70—Fairbrown vs. Purdy.
8—Frederick vs. City of New York.
9—Lehde vs. same.
10—Wood vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Adams vs. Calhoun.
2—Logan vs. Erie R. R.
8—Rutherford vs. same.
4—Shepard vs. Shepard.
5—Reid vs. Reid.
6—Schmitt vs. Lincks.
7—Foster vs. Brooklyn City.
8—Donovan vs. Read.
9—Matter of Donaldson.
10—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
11—Reed vs. Reed.
12—German Sav. Bank vs. Kellerhouse.
13—Carney vs. Barry.
14—Matter of Hand.
15—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
16—Schnurer vs. Schnurer.
17—Kempner vs. Carlson.
18—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co.
19—Hamilton vs. Mahoney.
20—Matter of Devery.
21—Cranston vs. Cranston.
22—Bigelow vs. Tilden.
23—Brownell & Co. vs. McSwegan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

3958—Brown vs. Brown.
3959—Bernard vs. Bernard.
3960—Aronson vs. Aronson.
3961—Anderson vs. Anderson.
3962—Cooney vs. Cooney.
3963—Abramowitch vs. Abramowitch.
3964—Barone vs. Barone
3965—Cohen vs. Cohen.
3966—Dattlebaum vs. Dattlebaum.
3967—Ferree vs. Ferree.
3968—Foise vs. Foise.
3969—Gentill vs. Gentill.
3970—Ivison vs. Ivison.
3971—Lamb vs. Lamb.
3972—Mansfield vs. Mansfield.
3973—Morre vs. Morre.
3580—Kashowitz vs. Kashowitz.
3591—Feldman vs. Feldman.
3592—Segelman vs. Selman.
3596—Hutchings vs. Hutchings.
3635—Miller vs. Miller.
3578—Maynard vs. Maynard.
3995—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4007—Burt vs. Burt.
3996—Wood vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3730—Bushby vs. Tuttle.
3765—Fowler vs. Fowler.
3836—Christina vs. ——.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3891.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Monday, Oct. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

9272—Pratt & Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
9552—Smith vs. Will & Baumer Co.
8576—Byers vs. Haffender.
8789—Druss vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
5182—Mairs vs. Mayor, &c.
9210—Meyer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7032—O'Connor vs. Hall.
9283—Slattery vs. Morning Journal Assn.
9063—Kirschner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
9326—Moore vs. Rice.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3722—Schoenberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3772—Scholler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3628—Morgan vs. Am. Air Power Co.
2572—Conklin vs. J. H. Woodbury Dermatological Inst.
2381—Litzinger vs. Pfaff.
1218—Wm. Haaker Co. vs. Ljungstrandt.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5435.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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Hanover National Bank
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Phenix National Bank
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This Company has acquired by purchase the business of these named corporations:

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
THE MANHATTAN OIL MOTOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.
THE NATIONAL MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., New York, N. Y.

All of the property, patents, manufactured stock, rights, good will, business contracts and the capital stock and bonded issues of the respective corporations in their entirety, being delivered free of all liabilities of any kind whatever.

The 35,000 shares of the Preferred Stock of this company are offered for subscription at PAR, payable at the offices of the

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

Subscription books for same will be opened Monday, October 16, 1899, and will close on Wednesday, October 18, 1899, at 3 P. M.

Twenty-five per cent. of subscriptions are payable on application and the balance on or before October 31, 1899.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANTHONY HIGGINS,	*Ex-United States Senator,*	Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM H. BULKELEY,	*Director United States National Bank,*	Hartford, Conn.
WILLIAM H. LAKE,	*Capitalist,*	New York.
W. H. NIXON,	*Martin & W. H. Nixon Paper Co.,*	Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES T. WELLES,	*President City Bank of Hartford,*	Hartford, Conn.
GEORGE H. BROWN,	*Secretary Winton Motor Carriage Co.,*	Cleveland, Ohio.
A. M. JORDAN,	*President Atlantic City Sewerage Co.,*	Atlantic City, N. J.
W. C. HENDRICKSON,	*Belle Mead Stock Farms,*	Belle Mead, N. J.

FISCAL AGENTS.
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 30 Broad Street, New York.

SOLICITORS.
MURRAY & HODGE, 30 Broad St., New York. SPERRY, McLEAN & BRAINARD, Hartford, Conn.

ENGINEERS.
ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, Ohio. VIGGO V. TORBENSEN, Jersey City, N. J.

This company owns and controls **forty-nine** domestic and foreign patents covering the use of gasolene, kerosene and petroleum as applied to motors or engines for automobile, marine and stationary power uses, being the inventions of ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, O.; EMIL CAPITAINE, Frankfort, Germany; CHARLES E. DURYEA, Peoria, Ill.; JAMES FRANK DURYEA, Springfield, Mass. Amalgamated under one ownership, these patents represent the distinctive success in this class of automobiles.

This company has acquired two complete manufacturing establishments,—one at Jersey City, N. J., the other at Cleveland, O.,—giving it a present capacity of 500 automobiles and 1,800 marine and stationary motors per year, these plants being thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, all practically new, and both susceptible of such enlargements or extensions as will double the output of finished machines.

The company acquires a business in booked orders which will fully employ the present capacity of its two plants for twelve months, and is daily proffered orders in increasing numbers.

The physical assets of the Company, together with its patents, have a value in excess of its Preferred Capital, and its earning power from orders in hand **exceeds the 6 per cent. upon its issue of Preferred and 9 per cent. upon its issue of Common Stock.**

By the issue of the Preferred Shares the Company acquires the properties enumerated and retains in its treasury over **$750,000** cash for working capital and extensions of its plants, and holds a reserve in Common Stock of **$1,000,000.**

Subscribers to the Preferred Shares as offered receive **as a bonus** on such subscription **one share of Common Stock for each share of Preferred Stock** subscribed for or allotted to them, the right, however, being reserved to allot the whole amount of the shares subscribed for or to reject any and all subscriptions.

A Guaranteed Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Columbus, Marshall and North-Eastern Railroad Co.

We offer for subscription, **AT PAR,** the 30-year first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Marshall & North-Eastern Railroad Co., a first issue of $450,000 in bonds of $1,000 each,

BEARING INTEREST AT **5%** PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The principal of these bonds is guaranteed in writing on each bond by one of the leading Trust Companies of New York City. This feature presents to investors

ABSOLUTE SAFETY,

the mortgage on the whole property being security alone for prompt payment of interest. The interest is payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July at the office of the **INTERNATIONAL BANKING & TRUST CO.,** No. 149 Broadway, New York, Trustee for the bonds.

The Columbus, Marshall & North-Eastern Railroad will run from Marshall, Michigan, the county seat of Calhoun Co., connecting there with the Michigan Central and Cincinnati Northern Railway systems, to Bay City, on Lake Huron, a total distance of about 135 miles. Its first section of 15 miles from Marshall to a connection on the north with the Grand Trunk system will be in operation within 30 days. And the **Assured Net Income** from this division alone will more than pay the interest on present issue of bonds.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of absolute safety and soundness, as in addition to the customary lien on the full property itself, the Trust Company's Guaranty of the par value of face of bond **absolutely protects holder from loss or shrinkage.**

Subscriptions to be accompanied by check for 25 per cent. of the amount to order Joshua Brown & Co., balance to be paid on delivery of the bonds.

Full particulars upon application.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS,
45-47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST CO.
59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus $1,500,000
Receives deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

OFFICERS.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, PRESIDENT.
HUGH J. GRANT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, 2D VICE-PREST.
W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

DIVIDENDS.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 3d, 1899.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 13th of October, 1899, being interest for six months ending September 3d, 1899.
Transfer books will close at the Central Trust Company of New York on October 10th, and reopen 14th instant.
Blank orders may be procured at office of the Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES McMILLAN, }
F. E. DRIGGS, } Trustees.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
September 13th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 3, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 16th; books to be closed from Oct. 7th to 16th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 share City Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Texas Pacific Land Trust.
BY ORDER OF THE BROOKLYN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR OF GEORGE S. LITCHFIELD, DECEASED.
13 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Pfd.
13 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Common.
8 shs. Central Fireworks Co. Preferred.
10 shs. Central Fireworks Co. Common.
8 shs. United States Express Co.
18 shs. South Brooklyn Saw-Mill Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
9 shs. Adams Express Co.
4 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$500 Adams Express Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 share Chemical National Bank.
20 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
20 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
5 shs. Plaza Bank of N. Y.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. German Alliance Insurance Co.
25 shs. Peoria Insurance Co.
55 shs. Standard Tobacco Stemmer Co.
3,000 shs. Lande Basin Gold Mining Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
11 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
50 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Importers' and Traders' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 City East Portland, Oregon, 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1921.
$10,000 City of Albina, Oregon, 6 p. c. Park Bds., 1921.
$16,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R., Iowa Div., 4 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1919.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
35 shs. 9th National Bank.
30 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
100 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. National Surety Co.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
28 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
3 shs. Eighth Ward Bank (Brooklyn.)
$3,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 3 p. c. Refund 50-year Bds.
22 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Wells-Fargo & Co. Express.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 28, 1899.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., September 22d, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capital Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Monday, November 6th, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 6th to November 6th, 1899.
By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 15, 1899, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 12, 1899.
September 1, 1899.
HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, September 30th, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next (being the 17th of said month) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 12:00 o'clock noon October 7th, and reopen on the morning of November 6th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Zucker & Levett & Loeb Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, 526 West 25th St., in the City of New York, on the last Wednesday, in October, (October 25,) 1899. WALTER L. LOEB, Secretary.
New York, October 11th, 1899.

Plaza Bank Election.
At the annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank yesterday afternoon all of the old Directors were re-elected. They are A. N. Morris, H. P. Whitney, B. Beinecke, W. H. Tillinghast, W. McM. Mills, J. J. Astor, E. E. Poor, R. Delafield, H. Oelrichs, F. B. Poor, H. Marquand, S. Fish, A. Cammack, C. Scribner, J. L. Riker, J. Park, J. Larocque, A. Belmont, G. F. Vietor, H. E. Hollins, and John E. Borne.

Union Ferry Company's New Head.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Union Ferry Company, held in Brooklyn on Monday, the resignation of William H. Male, who has been President of the company since 1890, was accepted. Julian D. Fairchild, President of the Kings County Trust Company, was elected to succeed him.

Staten Island Ferry Directors.
The stockholders of the Staten Island Ferry Company have elected these Directors: J. Frank Emmons, A. B. Boardman, John K. Cowan, J. Van Smith, W. L. Bull, Samuel Thomas, H. H. Rogers, Thomas F. Ryan, and George B. M. Harvey.

Window Glass Trust Oversubscribed.
Special to The New York Times.
ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 10.—The stock of the seventeen-million-dollar window glass trust is 10 per cent. oversubscribed, and the organization will be completed this week. A 10 per cent. increase in the price of window glass was put into effect to-day. Advances in tableware and plate glass are expected soon.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 10	436,008
To date this year	136,406,091
Corresponding date last year	81,484,073

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 10	$2,087,500
To date this year	$704,143,170
Corresponding date last year	$641,381,910

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, ¾@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Federal Steel pf.	¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Glucose Sugar pf.	2
Am. Linseed	½	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Manhattan Con.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Met. Street Railway	½
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Northern Pacific	¾
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	⅞	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	⅝
Brunswick City	1	People's Gas, Chicago	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅞	Rep. Iron & Steel	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Del., L. & W.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Federal Steel	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Reading	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	2¼	Rio Grande W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	¾	St. Paul & Om.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	St. P. & O. pf.	10
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Pacific Mail	½	Third Avenue	5¼
Pullman Car	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Quicksilver pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Union El. 1st 1 | Peo. & East. inc. 1

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P. con. 7s 1
K. C., P. & G. 1st 1½
N. Y. Cent., M. C. 3½s 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street was much and very agreeably surprised by yesterday's National Treasury announcement of readiness to anticipate Government bond interest for the remainder of the fiscal year—to the end of next June. Money market conditions reflected at once the importance of the disclosure. Rates fell. Funds on time were offered in volume recently unexampled, and call offerings were favorably affected almost to the same extent. Throughout the business day conflicting statements had currency as to just what was the scope of the Treasury Department's offer, and during the last hour on the Stock Exchange rather explicit denials were given out in the shape of "special Washington dispatches," representing that the plan proposed was much narrower than originally made public. The conflicting reports had the effect of holding security market activity somewhat in check and of preventing anything like an overflow of enthusiasm; but just as final business was transacted official announcements became very explicit, and throughout Wall Street the opinion seemed practically uniform that material helpfulness would be exerted by the Treasury programme.

What the Treasury is doing does not run along lines proposed by any of the recent recommendations from Wall Street to Secretary Gage, but the prompt result will be the increase of available funds by from $20,000,000 to $38,000,000. Some inclination is, of course, shown in Wall Street to exaggerate the importance of the new policy, but there is nothing novel in that; certainly clear is the fact that money is to the extent of many millions made immediately ready for business use if holders of bonds care to make collections. The requirement of the Treasury Department that on account of interest due months hence bondholders shall accept a discount somewhat beyond 2 per cent. per annum will not be deterrent if there is continuing firmness in the money market, for, with funds in hand, the collectors of bond interest can command more than the allowance they have to make to the Government.

The fact that Government bonds are so largely held by banks of the country incites in Wall Street the expectation that the Treasury's offer will be availed of.

It is difficult to obtain from banking authorities explicit statements as to results likely to follow these extraordinary disbursements offered by the Government, but suggestive testimony as to views prevailing in banking circles is amply made clear in the way that representatives of Wall Street banks yesterday afternoon hurried through Wall Street with offers of funds on time at rates representing concessions.

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Meantime, it is practically the universal expectation in banking quarters that crop money will begin to come this way from the West in large volume before the end of the present month, and that even apart from National Treasury assistance easier money market conditions will be shown.

A GAS WAR MOVE.

Consolidated Gas shares were actively dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, transactions approximating 3,500 shares. The range of fluctuation was much narrower, however, than usually attends such trading in a stock of its class, the net change for the day being only fractional.

It is disclosed that some of the recent buying of Consolidated Gas stock was for the account of important interests identified with the New Amsterdam Gas Company. Friends of the New Amsterdam have acquired between 20,000 and 30,000 shares of Consolidated stock, and declare their intention to insist upon recognition officially. It is a little difficult for Wall Street to figure just how William Rockefeller, Samuel Sloan, and other veterans in the Consolidated Company can be disciplined by an adverse holding of 25,000 shares of stock, but New Amsterdam authorities aver that they can make a campaign quite as interesting as they charge Consolidated representatives with having undertaken against New Amsterdam.

Moves of this sort do not look much like verification of interesting tales which day by day go the Wall Street rounds representing the complete re-establishment of harmony between the local gas companies.

FOREIGNERS ARE WATCHING.

London's position as to American securities does not get much clearer. Only speculators who trade from day to day seem disposed to touch our market. Whenever recently quotations have been really weak, London buying has come in rather marked ways, but the foreigner seems ready to take a profit every time a rally follows. Trading like this represents, of course, mere professional speculation. Yet Wall Street houses having intimate foreign relations report that their correspondents, not only in England, but in Germany and Holland, quote investors as closely watchful of American prosperity and disposed to take hold of standard stocks here. When money market case becomes re-established, so runs the prediction of such authorities, foreign buying for investment is likely to show on a substantial scale. Not in years has Europe generally been so bare of American stocks as at present.

COAL RAILWAY PLANS.

In the anthracite coal situation the first move reflecting an actual "combine" between the great producing and carrying properties will show in freight rate advances. It is intimated that developments between the Jersey Central and Lackawanna systems will be conspicuous forerunners of what in Wall Street phraseology is known as the Coal Trust. There is still adherence to the expectation that at least three of the important coal roads will be practically amalgamated, probably through a lease contract for ninety-nine years.

AS TO PULLMAN AND WAGNER.

A Chicago pool in Pullman Palace Car stock is confident of another substantial "extra" dividend. Vague reports are in circulation reviving theories that the Pullman and Wagner companies are again the subject of consolidation negotiations.

CO-OPERATIVE ELECTRICITY.

Wall Street was sure yesterday that a conference was in progress between controllers of Metropolitan and Manhattan properties. Both stocks scored fractional advances, but the reports in circulation as to developments pending between the two companies can, if true, be reflected in nothing short of extraordinary rises. Every day for months past rumors of combination in local traction stocks have had attention, but few have been so circumstantial as that which yesterday went the rounds.

It is stated semi-officially that electric equipment plans some time ago adopted for the Manhattan Elevated have been materially modified, and that the changes have been suggested for reasons which involve the extension of plans of electric power by the Metropolitan.

POINTS FROM THE WEST.

Stock Exchange brokers with Cincinnati connections have advices that developments close at hand in the affairs of the Three C.'s Railroad will result in favorable returns to shareholders. Suggestions of closer corporate relations between the Three C.'s and the Chesapeake and Ohio are still discussed, but insiders insist that such developments are not contemplated.

LEATHER TRUST LESS ACTIVE.

United States Leather securities were less conspicuous in yesterday's market than recently they have been, and net changes were only fractional. One circulating report has it that some Boston opponents of the plan proposed for the readjustment of the company's securities have been converted to the support of the official proposal. It is difficult to find in Wall Street, however, very ardent work either for or against the plan, there being apparently general disposition to await developments.

ONE BEAR'S COMMITMENTS.

People who enjoy wild guesswork in making estimates of what the short interest in the stock market amounts to have it that one trader alone has out a "line" of over 150,000 shares, largely traction stocks and industrials.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S PROGRAMME.

Friends of C. P. Huntington are forecasting official announcements which will make clearer the Southern Pacific Railway situation. A good deal of diplomacy seems to be under way, both in and out of the stock market, incidental to the changing ownership of large blocks of the company's stock. Mr. Huntington becomes individually the largest shareholder.

OPTIMISTIC IN HIS VIEWS.

General Manager Charles M. Hays of the Grand Trunk Railway, who some time ago in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES, expressed the belief that the railroads of the country were in a more flourishing condition than they had been in many years, holds to his optimistic and cheerful view.

"The railroads are just as busy now as at any time this season," said Mr. Hays, "and that means that they are busier than for years. We are still suffering from a shortage of cars, and I understand almost all the other roads of the country are in the same predicament.

"The general business of the country continues exceptionally active and good, and I see no reason for any change in the situation."

STANDARD SHOE COMPANY.

The incorporators and Directors of the Standard Shoe Machinery Company, which has just been organized at Trenton, N. J., with a capitalization of $5,000,000, deny that they are connected with any companies save those which it has already been stated they have acquired, and which include the Woodward Manufacturing Company, the Bay State Shoe Machinery Company, and the Sinning Lasting Machine Company.

The Directors also say that the new company is in no sense of the word a trust, but that, as a matter of fact, one of its objects is to fight what is known as the "Shoe Trust."

MAY ADVANCE FREIGHT RATES.

A meeting of the freight agents of the anthracite roads was held yesterday, when a plan to advance anthracite coal freights on the different lines was discussed. No definite action, however, was taken, and another meeting is to be held on Friday next.

CENTRAL PACIFIC INTEREST.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that in the settlement of contracts for the following-named bonds "when and as issued under the plan of readjustment of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, dated Feb. 8, 1899," said bonds carry accrued interest as follows, viz.: Central Pacific 4s, $8.33 for each one-thousand-dollar bond; same 3½s, $7.29; Southern Pacific 4s, $8.33.

MORE BIG EARNINGS.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in October were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $991,805, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$69,702
Increase over 1897	189,401
Increase over 1896	258,245
Increase over 1895	169,185
Increase over 1894	324,104
Increase over 1893	159,940
Increase over 1892	200,567

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For the fiscal year to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$609,888
Increase over 1897	1,271,853
Increase over 1896	2,096,824
Increase over 1895	1,822,015
Increase over 1894	3,029,774
Increase over 1893	1,922,542
Increase over 1892	963,693

THIS YEAR'S COTTON CROP.

Henry M. Neill, the New Orleans statistician, yesterday made public a circular letter bearing upon the cotton crop for the year, in which he expresses his continued belief in a large crop and an oversupply of cotton.

In his letter Mr. Neill notes that the bureau report for Oct. 1, 1897, showed a decline in condition of 8.3 points from its September report, and the September report had shown a decline of 8.6 points compared with August. The decline was attributed to long continued drought, and yet the crop of 1897-8, to which these reports referred, exceeded the previous crop by 2,450,000 bales, and exceeded the largest previous crop (1894-5) by 1,300,000 bales.

Then follow tables of the rainfall for the nine weeks from July 22, 1899, up to the end of September, and of the same period in 1897-8, which show the following figures: 1899—Atlantic, 9.32; Gulf, 6.10; Texas, 2.87. 1897-8—Atlantic, 8.23; Gulf, 4.77; Texas, 4.88. Mr. Neill then says:

"As the outturn of the crop of 1897-8 demonstrated by its enormous result that the weather in August and September, instead of being injurious, must have been highly favorable, and as both the Atlantic States and the Gulf States, except Texas, have had more rain than in that year, which these reports for August and September alleged to be too dry, the demonstration is conclusive that this, as far as August and September weather is concerned, should be a better crop.

"The largest purchases on record by the trade were last year, 10,736,000 bales. Now a growth of 11,000,000 bales, which I think we may say is now assured, with the old cotton held in the interior, will mean for the South to sell and the trade to buy more cotton than in any previous year, and for the third year a large addition to the surplus, which at 1st September stood at 3,311,000 bales, against 2,697,000 bales in 1898, and 1,426,000 bales in 1897, visible and invisible."

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE.

A circular addressed yesterday to the stockholders of the National Gramophone Corporation by one of the officers of the company gives some interesting information in regard to the company's business. The circular is in part as follows:

"In August and September, months when a business of this kind is at its ebb, our profits show an earning over dividends, with something to be carried to the surplus account besides. This significant fact will help you to anticipate what may be expected in the way of earnings in the forthcoming six months, which are the best of the year for our business. The basic Gramophone patents have some twelve years to run, while those covering improvements, and which improvements are yet to prove revelations in the talking machine business, are either just out of the patent office or yet in process of issue."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Directors of the Rock Island to start from Chicago to-morrow for their annual tour of inspection of the road.

Likelihood of an advance in coal freight rates to various points by the freight agents at their meeting on Friday.

Shipments of 371,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $5,116,260 in exports of general merchandise at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $2,108,893 as compared with the cor

24½, it being helped by the declaration of its first dividend. United States Oil, at the same time, sold at 46½. American Agricultural was notably active up to 44, a gain of 2½ points, and the preferred went to 80¾, and Dominion Coal, after selling at 46, rallied to 47½. A good-sized trading in Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was a feature of the day's business. The closing came quiet, but generally firm.

All the loans at the Clearing House today were made at 6 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents readily. While the general feeling in money circles is better, quoted rates are still held firm. Call money is mostly 6 per cent., although favored customers can, in a few instances, secure a slightly better rate. Time contracts are quoted at from 5½ to 6 per cent. for four to six months. Year money is in fair supply at 4@4½ per cent. The market continues quiet for commercial paper, as borrowers generally are not inclined to make more paper than is absolutely necessary until rates are materially reduced. The best names are quoted at from 5½ to 6 per cent. Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
Adventure ..	6½	7	Old Domin..	33	..
Allouez	5½	6½	Osceola	86½	88
Arcadian ...	50	52	Parrot	47	47½
Arnold	10½	11	Pioneer	2⅝	2¾
Ash Bed....	1⅜	..	Quincy 158		162
Atlantic	28	29	Rhode Island.	6½	6⅞
Baltic	24½	25	Santa Fé	12	12½
Bost. & Mon.360		364	Santa Ysabel.	12½	13
Butte & S...	78	80	Shoe	36	37½
Cal. & Hec..780		790	Tamarack ...225		230
Centennial ..	33¾	34½	Utah Cons...	38	38½
Franklin	18	18½	Washington..	2⅛	..
Humboldt	1¾	..	White Knob..	10	10½
Isle Royale..	45	46	Winona	9¾	10
Mohawk	21	22	Wolverine ..	41½	42
Old Colony...	9½	9¾			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.249	250	Cent. M. pf. 60	65
Bost. & Low.240	..	Fitchburg pf.115	121
Bost. & Me....	201	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. & Prov.3.3	..	El. 6s	..
Bost. Elev...	107½	108½ N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. G. 8s..	85	86 E. 7s.....	116
Cent. Mass..	14	16 West End...	94
			94½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.375	377	N. Eng. Tel.151	..
Chi. S. Y..141	145	U. S. Oil....	46¼ 47
Dom. Coal...	46½	47 Westinghouse	
Dom. C. pf.116	..	Electric	46 47
Tex. Tele...	5½	5¾	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Metropolitan preferred was the chief feature of to-day's market. It opened at 71½ and ran up to 73½, dropping a point subsequently, and closing at 73⅛. The bonds sold at 95¾@ 94½, closing at the latter and opening at 94⅜. The trust certificates brought 25. Other elevated securities were in demand at about yesterday's prices. Radiator common advanced a point, from 51. Tin Plate found buyers, who bid it from 37½ to 38½, at the close. Steel advanced from 51⅜ to 52⅝, closing at 52. The remainder of the list stood still.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33½
C. & Chi. C. & B. Co.	74
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	128
National Biscuit Co. com	44
National Biscuit Co. pf	97
Brewing & Malting Co.	2
Brewing & Malting Co. pf	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	3¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Co	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	235
West Chicago Street Railroad	118¼
South Side Elevated Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated	17¼
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	15½
Street's W. S. Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	9⅞
American Linseed pf	40¼
American Tin Plate com	38¼
American Tin Plate pf	85
National Biscuit Co. com	44
National Biscuit Co. pf	97
National Carbon com	19½
National Steel com	81¾
National Steel pf	51⅞
Diamond Match	93
West Chicago Street Railroad	118¼
Chicago Union Traction	30½
Chicago Union Traction pf	81½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The market was absolutely featureless to-day, the only stock in which the range of price equaled or exceeded a point being Electric Storage Battery common, which receded from 127½ to 125¾. Elsewhere the changes were fractional, usually less than ½ per cent. New York bought the Readings and Lehigh Valley on talk of a further advance in anthracite coal. A further demand for Smokeless Powder carried the price up to 111½. The close found prices generally about where they were Monday night. Money on call still commands 6 per cent., but is in slightly better supply.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24	24½	Penn. Mfg..	28⅜	28¼
Choctaw	41	41½	Phila. Trac..	96	96½
El. Stge. B..127½		130	Union Trac..	38⅝	38¾
El. S. B. 130		135	U. Gas Imp.164		165
El. Co. of A. 17¼		17⅜	Welsbach Lt.	49½	51
Lehigh Val..	26½	26⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	13⅞	14½	Penn.	6⅛	6⅜

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$288,748,699
Gold reserve	256,902,961
United States notes in the Treasury..	6,498,734
Treasury notes of 1890	16,083,473
Total receipts this day	1,241,800
Total receipts this month	1,152,100
Total receipts this year	14,058,401
Total expenditures this day	157,424,977
Total expenditures this month	1,750,000
Total expenditures this year	13,680,000
Deposits in National banks	153,342,774
Silver bullion	83,207,886
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	478,004
Government receipts—	277,312
Internal revenue	179,479
Customs	441,833
Miscellaneous	670,426
	80,900

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.12
Belcher	.22	.22
Best & Belcher	.39	.38
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.65	.65
Challenge Con	.06	.06
Chollar	.29	.32
Confidence	.39	.40
Con. Cal. & Va	.75	.76
Con. Imperial	1.65	1.70
Crown Point	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.15	.17
Hale & Norcross	.36	.38
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.08
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.20	.20
Occidental Con	.20	.20
Ophir	.94	.94
Overman	.18	.19
Potosi	.57	.58
Sav. Belcher	.25	.27
Sierra Nevada	.04	.04
Standard	.67	.69
Syndicate	3.05	3.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.07	.07
Utah Con	.37	.38
Yellow Jacket	.11	.12
Silver bars	59⅜	59⅝
Mexican dollars	47⅜@48⅜	.47⅛@48⅜
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Acacia	26⅞	27 27⅛ 27⅝
Alamo	9½	10¼ 9¾ 11
Anaconda	44	45 44 45
Argentum	25½	26 25⅝ 26
Anchoria	69	70 69 74
Augustine	128	130 128 130
Bankers	14⅞	15⅝ 14⅞ 15¾
Battle	31	33 31 34
Blue Bell	13	13¾ 12½ 12⅞
Columbine	17	17¼ 17 17½
Consolidated	16¼	17 15⅝ 17½
Damon	22⅜	23 22⅝ 23½
Elkton	109	110 108 108½
El Paso	39¼	40 39 40
Findlay	16⅞	17¼ 16⅝ 16⅞
Garfield	17½	17¾ 17¼ 17⅝
Gibson	27½	28 27½ 28½
Golden Fleece	28	30 28 30
Gold Coin	90	95 90 95
Gould	200	225 200 225
Isabella	29½	30 30¼ 30½
Independence	92	92½ 92 92¼
Jackpot	47⅛	48¼ 47⅝ 48¾
Moon Anchor	75	76 75½ 76
Mayna	32	36 35 36
National	16⅜	16½ 16¼ 16¾
Ophir	43	50 43 50
Pharmacist	6⅜	6¾ 7 7¼
Pinnacle	33	33½ 33⅝ 34
Portland	221	227 224 225
Raven	58	60 59 60
Rawlings	29⅜	30 29¾ 30
Rosa	39	40 39 40
Sovereign	17⅜	17⅝ 17⅝ 17¾
Tornado	46¾	47 46½ 47
Union	30½	31 25¾ 30
Vindicator	145	148 140 145
Work	31½	31¾ 30 32

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With the notable exception of Distilling of America, yesterday's market for outside securities was strong. The volume of trading also was larger than on the previous day and distributed over a number of issues. Stocks were bought yesterday apparently with much confidence, and in several issues this buying resulted in substantial net gains. The news developments of the day were favorable, and the relatively low rates for money that prevailed during the afternoon were a very favorable factor. It seems to be generally expected that money will soon return to normal rates, and with the fear of high money gone the outside market is likely to show much improvement.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA in point of activity was the most prominent stock in yesterday's market. It was made still more prominent by the sharp declines that occurred in both the common and preferred stocks. The former sold down to 13¾ and the preferred stock to 50. The common stock rallied a little, the last sale being made at 14, but the preferred stock closed at the lowest for the day, being offered at 50. The declines were attributed by the friends of the stock to a raid made by bear traders, but this statement appeared to be without foundation. Commission houses were the principal sellers of the Distilling of America stocks, and traders seemed to take little part in the day's transactions in these issues. The fact that the stocks have been in course of delivery for the past few days was no doubt partly responsible for yesterday's declines, but at present the stocks have very little support, and feeling in regard to them seems to be pretty generally bearish.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was quite strong and fairly active. The opening sale was made at 91¼, and from this figure the stock advanced to 92. At the close 91⅝ was bid, showing a net gain of seven-eighths of 1 point. Amalgamated Copper was bought principally by houses with Boston connections. The copper stocks have shown some strength during the past few days, and yesterday several of the stocks of this group shared the advance enjoyed by Amalgamated Copper.

TENNESSEE COPPER on light trading advanced to 17¼ and closed at 17¼ bid, a net gain of nearly 2 points.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER made a further fractional net gain. It closed at 11⅞ bid, which was slightly below the highest.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS.—Rumor had it yesterday that the gas war was settled, but no confirmation of the report could be had. Apparently the rumor had no more foundation than the many earlier ones, but it is true that each day makes such reports more probable, for it seems to the interest of none of the gas companies to indefinitely protract the very unfavorable situation existing at present. The New Amsterdam Gas stocks were very dull yesterday. In the common stock a fractional net gain was recorded, but the preferred stock closed lower than on Monday. The bonds were weak early in the day and sold down to 94, but they showed much improvement during the afternoon. They closed at 95 bid, while on Monday they were offered at the close at 95½, with no bid.

BAY STATE GAS sold at 1¾, and this figure was bid for the stock during most of the day.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	29⅜	29½
New Amsterdam pf	53	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	43	44
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	79¾	80½
American Wool Goods	26	26½
American Wool Goods pf	81½	82½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	81	83
Distilling Company of America	13⅜	14
Distilling Company of America pf	49¼	50
Electric Boat	5	5¼
Electric Boat pf	18	20
Electric Commercial	30	38
Electric Commercial pf., ex div	22	24
International Pump	63	65
International Pump pf	21¾	24
National Gramophone	70	73
National Salt	69	72
National Salt pf., ex div	46	47
National Tube	73	75
National Tube pf., ex div	45½	46
Otis Elevator	38	40
Otis Elevator pf	34	36
Pittsburg Coal subs	93	96
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	100	115
Rubber Goods Mfg	88½	90½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	26	28
Sloss-Sheffield	82½	83
Sloss-Sheffield subs	41	43
Sloss-Sheffield pf	135	140
Standard Oil of New Jersey	78½	80
Union Steel & Chain	464	467
Union Steel & Chain pf	33	34
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	73	75
	¼	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	91⅝	92
American Cotton Power	35	45
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	..	30
Asphalt Company of America	7⅞	8¼
British Columbia Copper	17⅛	18
Chicago & Alton subs	112½	..
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	109	110
Electric Vehicle	96	97
Electric Vehicle pf	82	85½
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	100	110
Flemington Coal & Coke	1¼	..
General Carriage	30⅜	31¼
Illinois Transportation	..	30
*Markeen Copper	..	4½
Mexican 5s	10	11
New England Transportation	99	99½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	87⅜
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	91
New York Transportation	105	..
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	18	18⅝
St. Louis subs	22⅝	23¼
St. Louis common, when issued	135½	138
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	31
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	92
Tennessee Copper	..	94¾
Trust Company of America	17¼	17⅝
*Union Copper	235	238
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	32
Whipsaw Copper	29½	31
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	12⅜	13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	243	246
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	101	..
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	111	118
Buffalo Street Railway con	102	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	195	117
Chicago Union Traction	108	109
Chicago Union Traction pf	33	33½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	112	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	67	68
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated 4c. (new)	91¼	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	92½	92¾
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	..
Nassau Electric 4s	91	..
Nassau Electric 5s	96	..
New Orleans Traction, (new)	114	..
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	27½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	98	97½
North Jersey Street Railway	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	35¾	37
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	94	95
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	120	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	26	28
Union Traction, Providence	100	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	105	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	108

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81½	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	..	100½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	46	48
Denver Gas 5s	90½	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	55	63
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	15	17
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	55	63
Logansport & Wabash Valley	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	45
Mutual Gas of New York	260	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas stock	81	300
New England Gas & Coke	26	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	78½	27½
N. Y. & R. Gas Co. 1st	110	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	118
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	112	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	103½	103½
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	56	56
Ohio & Indiana H. & P. Co. bonds	107	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	46	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	93
St. Paul Gas stock	67	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	58	58
Standard Gas, New York	88	60½
Standard Gas, New York, pf	111	90
Standard Gas 1st	130	115
Syracuse Gas stock	116	138
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	79½	118
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	81
		107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	86
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96½	97½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	Bid. 60	Asked. 62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43½	44½
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	20½
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	18	21
Cramps' Shipyard	..	58
General Chemical	70	77
General Chemical pf	95	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	..
Lorillard Company pf	110	115
Standard Coupler	113	115
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf	5	8
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	25½	26½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	112	114
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

WHALEN AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Corporation Counsel Thinks Work Should Be Commenced at the Northern End of the Route.

It had been the purpose of Corporation Counsel Whalen to communicate with the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission yesterday, approving the form of contract sent to him by President Orr of that body last Friday. Letters and personal appeals from residents of the northern part of the city, however, induced the Corporation Counsel to give the matter of the contract another day's consideration. A desire has been expressed by property owners in the northern section of the city that the work of constructing the proposed underground rapid-transit system shall begin up town, instead of in the neighborhood of the City Hall.

"I think that this phase of the matter is deserving of serious consideration," said Mr. Whalen yesterday afternoon. "I shall approve the contract, anyhow, because I want the work to go on without delay, but it seems to me that an arrangement ought to be made by which the people living in the extreme northerly part of New York City would be enabled to enjoy the benefits of rapid transit as early as possible. The boon of rapid transit given to the residents of the Bronx and of Harlem would increase the value of property up there greatly, and thereby help the city's credit by increasing the taxable value of real estate. To my mind, that is a strong reason for beginning work at the northern end of the proposed rapid-transit system as soon as possible."

The Corporation Counsel said that he intended to write a letter to the Rapid Transit Commission calling attention to this point, and he felt confident that the members of the commission would perceive the reasonableness of the suggestion that work be commenced on the upper end of the tunnel at once.

"Why would it not be a good idea to begin work on this tunnel at both ends at the same time?" suggested Mr. Whalen. "It seems to me that such a plan would be the best thing possible for the city, for it would insure a speedy completion of the whole work. If the members of the board do not favor starting the work of construction at the extreme northern end of the rapid-transit system, then let them consider the plan of beginning at Harlem and working down to meet the first section."

The Rapid Transit Commission has taken the ground that contractors will want to begin work at the lower end of the system in order that they may reap as speedy a return from operation as possible. The contract, as prepared, provides that the work shall be confined to the first section until the city shall determine that the railroad shall also include Section II. Each determination to proceed to the next section shall be made by written notice to the contractor from the board. With respect to Section II. such notice shall be given on or before a date not later than one year after the contractor has begun work upon Section I.; with respect to Section III., on or before a date not later than two years after work has been commenced on Section I., and, with respect to Section IV., on or before a date not later than three years after the beginning of the work on Section I.

There will be a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission to-morrow afternoon, and Mr. Whalen promises to have his communication ready before that time.

STRIKERS AND EMPLOYERS.

Grand Jury Asked to Look Into Trouble in an Orange Factory.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—The strike now in progress at Berg & Co.'s hat factory in Orange was called to the attention of the Grand Jury to-day by Judge Fort. Judge Fort said he had received a letter intimating that the strikers were trying to prevent their former employers from doing business. The Court then added:

"In this State the law concerning strikes is well settled and has been clearly defined. Every man is guaranteed the right to work where and for whom he pleases, and every employer is protected in the right to employ whom he pleases within the limit of the law. If any persons attempt to prevent any man or number of men from working under the conditions named they are guilty of conspiracy and are liable to indictment."

The trouble at the hat factory began on Sept. 24, when the union men quit work because their employers refused to discharge the non-union men. The firm has made efforts to obtain non-union men from out of town, but most all of them have been intercepted by the strikers and sent back to their homes. There has been no violence, only talk; but the firm has not obtained the services of the men it imported.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The October report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on Oct. 1 to have been 82.7, as compared with 85.2 one month ago, 82 on Oct. 1, 1898, 77.1 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 81.9, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years. No marked change in condition occurred during September in any of the principal corn States. Except in Iowa, where an improvement of 2 points is reported, there was a slight impairment.

Pending the receipt of the customary reports from individual farmers and the result of a careful investigation of conditions in the principal wheat States, both Spring and Winter, by a special agent, no estimate of the yield of wheat per acre will be made. The final figures, however, both as to acreage and production, will be ready for publication at a much earlier date than has been the case for some years past.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of oats is 30.7 bushels, as compared with 27.5 bushels last year, 28.1 bushels in 1897, and 25.8 average for quality is 89.5, against 84.5 last year, and 87.6 in 1897.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of barley is 27.7 bushels, as compared with 21.6 bushels last year, 24.5 bushels in 1897, and 23 bushels the average for the last ten years. The average for quality is 88.4, against 90.6 last year and 87.6 in 1897.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of rye is 14.4 bushels, as compared with 15.6 bushels last year, 16.1 bushels in 1897, and a ten-year average of 13.7 bushels. The average for quality is 90.0, against 90.2 last year, and 92.7 in 1897.

The average condition of buckwheat on Oct. 1 was 70.2, as compared with 75.2 the previous month, 76.2 on Oct. 1, 1898, 90.8 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 84.2, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of potatoes on Oct. 1 was 81.7, as compared with 86.3 one month ago, 72.5 on Oct. 1, 1898, 61.6 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 73.7, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years.

In the condition of tobacco there has been an improvement of 3 points in Connecticut and Ohio, and the marked improvement of 14 points in New York. On the other hand, there has been a decline of 5 points in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and 3 in Pennsylvania.

The reports on sugar cane are somewhat less favorable than on Sept. 1, there being a decline of 5 points in Louisiana, and from 1 point to 9 points in all the other sugar cane producing States, except Florida, where the crop has about held its own.

The condition of rice has improved 6 points in Louisiana, 2 points in Florida, and 13 points in Texas. The crop has about held its own in North Carolina, and there is a decline of 3 points in South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, and of 13 points in Alabama.

The October cotton report shows the average condition of cotton on Oct. 1 to have been 62.4 as compared with 68.5 last month, 75.4 on Oct. 1, 1898, 70 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 73.5, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years. The decline during September affected almost the entire cotton producing region, being 7 points in North Carolina and Indian Territory, 4 points in South Carolina, 5 points in Georgia and Texas, 6 points in Alabama and Louisiana, 9 points in Mississippi and Arkansas, 10 points in Tennessee, and 11 points in Virginia and Missouri. In Oklahoma the crop about held its own, and in Florida there was an improvement of 2 points.

The averages for the States are as follows: Virginia, 76; North Carolina, 66; South Carolina, 62; Georgia, 64; Florida, 79; Alabama, 70; Mississippi, 69; Louisiana, 68; Texas, 56; Arkansas, 58; Tennessee, 66; Missouri, 74; Oklahoma, 60, and Indian Territory, 46.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	17	100	Am. Car & Foundry	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
61	62	150	Am. C. & F. pf., ex d.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
37¼	37½	450	American Ice	37½	37½	37	37⅝	+ ⅞
44⅝	44⅞	800	American Cotton Oil	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
95	95½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
9¾	10¼	300	American Linseed	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
148	151	110	American Linseed pf	150	150	150	150	+ 1
37¾	38	1,160	American Express	38½	39¼	38	38	+ ½
87	88	475	Am. Smelt. & Ref	87	88	87	87½	
4½	6	121	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	6	6	6	6	+ 1½
22	30¾	15	American Spirits Mfg	24	24	24	24	
52½	54¼	22,775	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	53⅜	54¾	52⅞	54¼	+ 1½
96½	97	2,700	American Steel & Wire	97	97¾	97	97	+ ¼
143⅝	143⅞	51,486	Am. Steel & Wire pf	141	143⅞	140¼	143¾	+ 2¾
116	118	16	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	116	116	116	116	
43¾	44	1,420	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	85¼	85½	85	85½	+ ½
85½	86	70	American Steel Hoop	44	44¼	44	44	+ ¾
38¼	39¼	650	Am. Steel Hoop pf	85¼	85½	85¼	85⅜	+ ⅛
86½	88	200	American Tin Plate	38	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ½
121¾	122¼	34,090	American Tin Plate pf	86	86	86	86	+ 1¼
146	150	80	American Tobacco	121½	123	120	122	
49½	49¾	1,765	Am. Tobacco pf	147	147	147	147	+ ½
41¼	43¼	100	Anaconda Copper	49¼	49½	49	49¾	
20⅞	21	3,450	Ann Arbor pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅞	33,655	At., T. & S. F	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	50¾	232	At., T. & S. F. pf	62½	63⅝	62¼	63¼	+ ⅜
70¼	70⅝	896	Baltimore & Ohio	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
88¼	88⅝	50,724	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
138	140	100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	87⅝	89¼	87⅛	88½	+ ⅜
15¼	17	130	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	138	138	
52½	53	10	Brunswick City	16	16	16	16	+1
25⅝	25⅞	1,600	Canada Southern	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅜	
48	48½	520	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	92	92	92	92	
130⅜	130⅞	15,960	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58¼	58	58¼	+ ⅛
97⅝	98½	925	Chicago Con. Traction	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,350	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	
80½	81	300	Chicago & East. Ill	130	131⅜	129¼	130⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	41⅞	200	Chicago Great West	97¼	97⅞	97¼	97½	+1⅛
91½	92	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	−1½
11¾	12	585	Chi. Gr. West., pf., B	81½	81½	81	81	+ ⅛
125	125½	18,020	Chi., Ind. & Louis	41¼	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	
170	170½	515	Chi., Ind. & Louis pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
165	166	210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
112⅜	113¼	3,350	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅛
26	26¼	900	Chicago & Northw	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ⅛
70	70¼	200	Chicago & Northw. pf	161½	164¾	161½	164¾	+ 2¾
13¼	13½	1,705	Chi., R. I. & Pac	112¾	113¼	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
65½	66¼	51,486	Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf	56	57	56	56	
60	62	10	Chicago Gas Trust	55	56¼	55	56	+ ⅛
108	109	588	Chicago Sugar Ref. pf	121	121	121

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Trade Involving Riverside Drive Corners—Other Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Isaac L. Rice has bought from W. W. & T. M. Hall, through L. J. Phillips & Co., the plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, measuring 116 feet on the Drive and having a depth of 148 feet and a street frontage of 100.6 feet. In part payment for this plot Mr. Rice gives the dwelling at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-eighth Street, 75 by 100. The latter is the Egbert L. Viele property, which was bought by Mr. Rice last Spring, but the plot he has decided is hardly large enough to accommodate the mansion, which he intends to erect. Plans are now in preparation for a residence to be built by him on the Eighty-ninth Street corner just purchased. It is understood that the price of this plot was about $225,000.

Judson Lawson has sold to an investor the seven-story apartment house known as the Endymion, at 352 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on a plot 100 by 100.11.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold the dwelling 244 West One Hundred and Second Street, the last but one of a row recently completed.

Adelson & Slone have bought, through F. E. Barnes, the two three-story brick buildings 140 and 142 East Seventeenth Street, on a plot 36 by 92.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for E. L. Swayne, to a client for occupancy, the three-story dwelling, 17.6 by 55 by 102.2, 167 West Seventy-seventh Street.

L. Napoleon Levy has sold the plot at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Arthur Avenue, 50 by 95.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

961 Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25.2 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert Erdman $29,293

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 21 by 88.7 and irregular; vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas J. McCahill, as executor 6,000

By James L. Wells.

East Chester Road, south side, 25.2 feet west of Blondell Avenue, 25.2 by 103.7 by 25 by 100.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Secor 2,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

458 West Fifty-first Street, 38.6 by 100.5, five-story brick apartment house, known as the "Aldine"; executor's sale, to L. Napoleon Levy 35,500

316 and 318 East Forty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements; executor's sale, to George Schaubacher 32,800

1,488 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 24.2 by 93.6, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Maximilian Reismann 17,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 456 West Broadway, west side, 120 feet north of Prince Street, 25 by 75, two-story brick building, with three-story brick building at the rear; 24 Leroy Street, south side, 245.5 feet east of Bleecker Street, 18.8 by 80, two-story and attic brick dwelling.

By George R. Read, public auction sale, 120 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 141 Bowery, east side, 126.9 feet south of Broome Street, 25 by 108.11 by 25 by 109.9, three-story stone-front building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee, 344 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 593 West End Avenue, west side, 63.1 feet south of Eighty-ninth Street, 19.6 by 80, four-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 245 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 143 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 170 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 54 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 351.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story frame (brick filled) dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 518 Broome Street, northeast corner of Thompson Street, 20 by 50, three-story brick and frame dwelling; 516 Broome Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 20.2 by 50, two-story brick building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 133 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 368.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.6 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Purdy, referee, 15 Division Street, south side, 196.5 feet east of Catharine Street, 12.9 by 70.6, two-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $5,892.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Griffin, referee, 177 Prince Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sullivan Street, 25 by 95.6, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $27,178.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 474 Grand Street, north side, 75 feet west of Willett Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; 127 Britt Street, west side, 200.3 feet south of Houston Street, 24.10 by 100 by 25 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abner C. Thomas, referee, 126 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 265 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,518.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 51 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 265 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,224.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for two five-story brick and stone flats, 25 by 84.8; G. H. Groth of 123 Edgecombe Avenue, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $34,000.

Nos. 453 and 455 Water Street, for a one-story iron shed and storeroom, 40 by 25; James L. Parker, owner; John C. Walsh, architect; cost, $250.

Inwood Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a four-story brick and stone stable, 49 by 28; Mary Russhon, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 322 to 326 East One Hundred and Third Street, for a three-story brick stable, 75 by 100; Mutual Milk and Cream Company of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue, owner; B. & J. B. Walther of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Travers Street, south side, 26 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Mrs. McCrystal of 1,060 Third Avenue, owner; F. G. Rooke of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Boston Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 40 by 89 and 51 by 95; E. H. White of 985 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $90,000.

Sixtieth Street, southeast corner of Columbus Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 75.5 by 74.4; Harry Chaffee of 29 East Nineteenth Street, owner; J. T. Campbell, architect; cost, $101,000.

No. 11 East Seventy-eighth Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 25 by 89; Eliza L. W. Stevens, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

No. 305 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and 328 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, to bowling alley; L. F. Franchi, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $200.

Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 67 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a two-story frame shop; Catharine Connelly, owner; William E. Walsh, architect; cost, $700.

No. 913 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Elbridge T. Gerry, owner; R. S. Townsend, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 551 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame clubhouse; Young Men's Christian Association, owner P. H. Ohm, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 8 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; B. P. Buckley of 16 East Fiftieth Street, owner; W. M. Aitken, architect.

Reported Lease to Marcus Daly.

A report was current yesterday that Marcus Daly had leased for a term of ten years one of the two houses recently built by William Waldorf Astor on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets. The real estate agents who frequently conduct negotiations for Mr. Astor said that they had not effected any such lease. No confirmation of the rumor from other sources could be obtained.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 10.

AVENUE B, 84 to 88, w s, 56.10x75; Samuel E. Jacobs and wife to Isaac R. Horowitz 1

BARKER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Julianna St, 50x150x100; to Johanna St x 50x50x100; Harvey Gaylord to Herbert A. Gaylord.. 1

BRISTOW ST, e s, 215 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Martin Geisler to Ralph Mazziotta 5,500

CENTRE ST, Lot 8, map of Tilton and Fisher estate; Canal, or Walker, St. 196, n s; Mabel E. Tilton and others to Elizabeth M. Fisher 1

CHERRY ST, 294 to 308, n s, 200x103.10x irregular; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

CONCOURSE or TRANSVERSE ROAD, e s, 206.9 ft n of 165th St, 28x80x20x irregular; Janet McAdam to Elizabeth G. Finland 4,000

DALY AV, n w s, Lot 268, map of Village of East Tremont, 40x177.5 to Honeywell Av and 25x175; Susie Peters to Markus Eberhart 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 150x130; William Oram to Benjamin G. Hard. 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,838 w s, 20x75.10; Mary C. Sweeney to William H. Saul.. 12,250

PARCEL IN WEST FARMS, adjoining Bronx River, at n w corner of land of Leonard Mapes, now James Sloane, 27.6 x irregular, 1/4 part; also, plot adjoining lands of Lloyd C. Palmer, 24.6x15; Benjamin F. Bogart and wife to Stephen T. Willetts 100

PITT ST, 91, 25x100; William & Julius Bachrach to Solomon Bachrach 1

SCAMMEL ST, s e corner of Madison St, 33x75.5x37x75.5; Morris Monsky to Rachel Weingstein, 1-3 part 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 88.10 ft s of 114th St, 29.7x138.5x25.3x122.11; Louis Lese to Henry Gundlach and another.... 100

VANDERBILT AV, n e corner of 180th St, 50x100; Leopold Serenberg to William Sieling and another 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 75 ft s w of 165th St, 25x97; Laura M. Nelson to Magdalena Frensesen 4,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 525 ft s of Scribner St, 50x72.10x50x78.6; August C. Nanz, referee, to Michael J. Egan 1,425

2D AV, 886, e s, 25x100; Samuel Weil to Simon Manges 1

3D AV, 612, 24x80; Samuel Katz to Henerette Greenebaum 22,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 120th St, 50.5x100; Clarence J. Hartley to William S. Gordon 1

5TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 25x96.2, leasehold; John Duff, referee, to Oscar Kunath and others 4,000

49TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x93; John Burt, Jr., referee, to Anna I. Maguire 4,000

62D ST, 244 West, 25x100.5; George S. Holmes to Joshua M. Sprague 1

90TH ST, 403 East, 25x100.8; William F. Roden to Louis Stuber 1

91ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Henry Gundlach and another to Louis Lese 100

100TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.6x100.11; Caroline Cahn and wife to Charles E. Elsner 1

116TH ST, n s, 142 ft w of 5th Av, 127x100.11; Alexander D. Ketchum to the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York.. 1

117TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Clarence J. Hartley to William S. Gordon 1

118TH ST, 54 West, 25x100.11; Gabriele Valente to Bertha Meyer 1

136TH ST, 714 East, 25x100; Marie Butt to Joachim A. Schowe and another.... 100

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 51.1x36.9x50x irregular; W. Irving Lyon to Edward Lyons 1

150TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 25.11x93.7x1x irregular; Edward Lyons to W. Irving Lyon 1

167TH ST, n s, 69.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 50x146.11x53.4x161.8; William Scroggy to Susan J. Scroggy 1

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x100; Michael Marrone against James T. Fitzpatrick and others, (foreclosure and enforcement of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Bullowa & Bullowa.

CONCORD AV, w s, 100 ft n of 151st St, 50x100; John F. Steeves and others against Tony Altieri and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Water St, 114x70; American Mortgage Company against Abram Lakritz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

LOTS 38 and 39, map of the Arden property, Westchester; Edward V. Burton against Nathan Mayer and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. de La Mare.

WALES AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x127.6x29.11x111.1; Victor Gerhards against Michael Chisling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

20TH ST, 438 West; Ellen Ryan against Francis Ryan and others, (action to recover dower, &c., amended;) attorney, J. P. Campbell.

43D ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Dennis J. McDonald, individually and as executor, &c., against Margaret J. McDonald, individually and as executrix, &c., (partition;) attorney, T. E. Munday.

107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Bradley & Currier Company against Philip Brunner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

115TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.11; Elizabeth Rankin against Fortunato C. Lomonte and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 140x100.11, 3-5 part; Paul M. Herzog against Margaret G. Kopper, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Kendall.

127TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 14x99.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Louisa S. Teets and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BANKS, Leonx, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $3,000

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, &c., to West Thirty-third Street Baptist Church 5,069

CAMPIGLIA, Michael, to Charles Le Bosco 450

CLARK, Percy W., to Peter L. O'Neill, administrator, &c., ½ part ..... Nom.

COHN, Julia M., and others, executors, &c., to Max Danziger ..... Nom.

DESSOIR, Wilford, to James B. Calderwood 1,000

FEDDEN, Anna C., executrix, to Isabella Stewart 4,000

FLEMMING, Sara L., individually and as administratrix, &c., to Percy W. Clark.. Nom.

GORDEN, Louis, and others, to Charlotte Hastorf 3,850

GOLDSCHMIDT, Ellen C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 5,520

MEYER, Adolph J. H., to George Peper.. 5,000

OVERBAUGH, De Witt C., and John McK. Camp to Joseph C. Levi, trustee. 2,500

PURSER, Sarah H., to Charlotte H. Heck 2,200

RAABE, Herman and Henry, Jr., to Max Kohre ..... Nom.

RANSOM, Charles A., individually and as administrator, to Percy W. Clark ..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Greenwood Cemetery.. 55,000

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.07¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.06⅝
Lard, prime	5.77½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Flour easier, about 10c lower; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@70¼c; No. 2 red, 72½c; No. 2 corn, 31⅝@32c; No. 2 yellow, 31⅜@32⅝c; No. 2 oats, 22⅜@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25@26c; No. 3 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 56@56½c; No. 2 barley, 38@39¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.75@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb., $5.25@$5.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, $6@8.

COTTON.—The statement of the Department of Agriculture came to hand yesterday, but failed to seriously disturb the preconceived ideas of bulls or bears. In fact, the market did not vary a point following the announcement at midday, this being an unusual occurrence. The announcement that the crop condition on the 1st of the current month was 62.4 per cent., as against 68.5 per cent. on Sept. 1, and 75.4 per cent. Oct. 1, 1898, was received in a matter-of-fact way, almost with indifference, although the trade had been keyed up to a high pitch of excitement under the impression that something of a surprise was in store. In the afternoon the market was irregular and spasmodically active; prices, however, kept within narrow bounds. The close was barely steady, with prices 1 point higher to 3 points net lower. Spot cotton in southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches as follows: Mobile, 6⅞c; Savannah, 6⅞c; Charleston, 7c, up ⅛c; Wilmington, 7¼c, up ⅛c; Norfolk, 7c; Baltimore, 7⅝c; Memphis, 7c; Augusta, 7 1-16c, off ⅛c; St. Louis, 7¼c; New Orleans, 6 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	6.89	6.94	6.89	6.90@6.92
November	6.95	6.98	6.94	6.94@6.95
December	7.06	7.06	6.99	6.99@7.00
January	7.13	7.14	7.02	7.04@7.05
February	7.16	7.17	7.13	7.07@7.09
March	7.21	7.22	7.16	7.11@7.12
April	7.25	7.26	7.15	7.15@7.16
May	7.26	7.28	7.17	7.17@7.18
June	7.28	7.28	7.20	7.19@7.21
July	7.29	7.30	7.20	7.21@7.22
August	7.30	7.30	7.24	7.23@7.23
September	6.95	6.95	6.93	6.90@6.93

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales; middling upland, 3 13-32d; futures opened at 4-64d decline and closed barely 3@3½-64d net decline; December-January, 3.53b; January-February, 3.53s; February-March, 3.53b; March-April, 3.53½b; April-May, 3.54s; May-June, 3.54⅝s; June-July, 3.54½b; July-August, 3.55s; August-September, 3.54s; October, 3.56½s; October-November, 3.55b; November-December, 3.54b. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths very firm, but prices asked checked business.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—The wool market here continues to maintain a firm tone, and fair purchases have been made at full prices. Territory wools are firm, with prices ranging about the same as last week. Fine medium and fine scoured are bringing 53@55c, while strictly staple lots are calling for 58@60c. Fleece wools show a quiet business at last week's prices. Australian wools are well cleaned up, and prices are nominal. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions:

Ohio and Pennsylvania—Fleeces—X and above, 30@31c; XX and XXX and above, 31@33c; delaine, 35c; No. 1 combing, 34@35c; No. 2, do, 32@33c.

Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X, Michigan, 25@26c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 32@33c; No. 2 do, 30@32c; No. 1 Illinois do, 32@33c; No. 2 do, 30@31c; X, New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 24@25c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 29@31c; delaine, Michigan, 32@33c.

Unwashed, Medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana quarter blood combing, 22@23c; Missouri quarter blood combing, 21@22c; braid combing, 19@20c; lake and Georgia, 21@22c. Territory Wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 53@54c; staples, 58@60c; Utah, Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 18@19c; scoured, 52@54c; staples, 50@58c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 17@18c; scoured, 52@54c; medium, 18@20c; scoured, 45@47c. Australian; scoured basis—Combing, superfine, 80@82c; good, 78@80c; average, 75@77c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	76 13-16	76 13-16	76⅜	76⅝
May	79 13-16	[illegible]	79⅜	80
Corn—				
December	....	....	....	38⅜
May	37¾	37¾	37 9-16	37⅝
Oats—				
December	....	....	....	22⅝
May	24 5-16	24 7-16	24 5-16	24⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72⅝	72⅝	71 13-16	72⅛
May	75⅝	75 7-16	75	75¼
Corn—				
October	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	31½
December	30¾	30⅝	30½	30⅝
May	31¾	31⅞	31 11-16	31¾
Oats—				
October	....	....	....	22¼
December	22⅞	23	22 13-16	22⅞
May	24 5-16	24 7-16	24 5-16	24⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was easy at the opening, with prices ⅝c lower at New York, as compared with Monday's closing figures, and ⅝c lower at Chicago, as compared with Saturday's closing figures. The decline was due to adverse public cables regarding wheat, while the consol quotation was higher, indicating a more peaceful outlook regarding the South African situation. Business was very slack, both at New York and Chicago. Speculation showed an entire absence of outside interest, and a generally weak feeling prevailed, weather in the West being considered favorable, the movement of supplies in the West liberal, and arrivals at Liverpool large. Noon found prices about ⅝c below the final figures of Monday. In the afternoon the market was quiet and rather featureless, with a downward tendency, the visible supply showing an increase of 2,083,000 bushels. The market was finally easy in tone at a net decline of ½@⅝c. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76⅝c, spot; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80¾c, spot; new No. 2 Northern Duluth, 77⅞c, to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 82⅝c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, October, 68⅝c; December, 68⅝c; May, 71¼c; old October, 69⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68¼c; December, 69¼c; May, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼; No. 3 Spring, 65¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 10.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patent, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran unchanged.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40¾c elevator, 41¼c delivered, and 41¼c free on board afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track, mixed, 29@30¼c; track, white, 30½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 31c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 66¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 66c, spot; State rye, 62c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY — Feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting 46@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN, 57@58c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 78@80c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.75@$16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25@$16.35; sacks, spot, $16.25; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15.75@$16; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $17; hominy chop, $16.25, bulk; oilmeal, $27.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 71½@72c; No. 2 Spring, 68@69c. Oats—Steady, 23@25½c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$24@$25. DRESSED HOGS—Packing, 6¼c; 180-lb, 6⅝c; 160-lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 7½c. CUTMEATS —Smoking bellies, 8@8¼c; 10-lb, 7@7½c; 12-lb, 6¼@6⅝c; 14-lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 9¼@10¼c; Western, greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city, greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c asked; country, 5½@5⅝c. LARD —5.77½; city lard, $5.50; refined lard, South America, $6.65; Continent, $6.15; Brazil, kegs, $7.95; compound, city, 5¼c; Western, 5⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8¼c asked; city lard, stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess, 70s; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 35s; long clear middles, lig., 30 to 35 lb, 35s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 30s. Lard—Prime Western, 29s; American refined, in pails, 30s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 98s; good, 73s. Cheese—American finest, white, 54s 6d; American finest, colored, 56s. Tallow—Prime city, 25s 6d; Australian, London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, November-April, 17s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 38s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d. Linseed Oil—23s 3d.

COFFEE.—Events of the day were not especially interesting. The opening steady in tone, with October 5 points higher and other months unchanged to 5 points lower, the market showed little snap and energy, and varied scarcely 5 points from initial bids. Room traders found it difficult to choose between prices in the European markets and higher prices in Brazil. Whereas the American statistical situation took on a more cheerful aspect, Brazilian receipts were larger and the spot demand less energetic. The professional faction had things pretty much their own way all day, there being few orders in evidence from outside investment circles. At the close the market was steady in tone, with prices net 5 points higher to 10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50@4.55
November	....	....	....	4.55@4.60
December	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
January	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.80@4.85
February	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.95
March	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
April	....	....	....	5.00@5.05
May	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.05@5.10
June	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
July	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15@5.20
August	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
September	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos, coffee market firm; good average Santos, 6⅝600; receipts, 35,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,021,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened unchanged, at 2:30 P. M., net ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 19,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened barely steady; December unchanged; others ¼f higher; at 12 M., prices declined ½f; at 3 P. M. steady at an additional ¼f decline; closed net unchanged to ½f lower; total sales, 25,000 bags; January, 33.25; February, 33.50; March, 33.75; April, 34; May, 34.25; June, 34.50; July, 34.75; August, 35; September, 35.25; October, 32.50; November, 32.75; December, 33. Rio, coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 7⅞225; exchange, 7 13-32d; receipts, 22,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 316,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $23.50; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $21.75; steel rails, $34; pig iron warrants, $18; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.15; exchange, lead, $4.62½; spelter, $5.50; brokers' price for lead, $4.62½; and for spelter, $5.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $8.95, and in bulk, $6.45; Philadelphia, bbls, $8.90, and in bulk, $6.40; refined cases, New York, 6.20; crude naphtha cargoes, 4½c; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, 23@24c; prime Summer yellow, 30@31c; off Summer yellow, 29@30c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 32c, asked; prime Winter yellow, 32@33c. Linseed oil, American raw, 40@41c; American boiled, 42@43c; Calcutta raw, 65c. Lard oil, 44@46c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25@$4.50. Spirits of Turpentine—52@52½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.25@$1.27½; E, $1.37½; F, $1.45; G, $1.52½; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $2.25; N, $2.90; W G, $3.40; W W, $3.75.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 10.—Spirits turpentine, 49¼@49½c. Resin—Quoted: A, B, C, D, E, and F, $1; G, $1.10; H, $1.20; I, $1.25; K, $1.30; M, $1.65; N, $2.20; W G, $2.60; W W, $3.40.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 10.—Spirits turpentine, 48½@49c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.50@$2.80. Tar, $1.20.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.—Turpentine, 48½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals, $4.50@8c; grassers, $2.62½@$3; city dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. Sheep, $2.75@$4; few export sheep, $5; lambs, $4.50@$5.50; one deck choice, $5.65; Canadian lambs, $5.37½. Hogs, $5@$5.10.

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New, fire-proof, corner Park Av. and 81st St.—Apartments of 7 and 8 bright, sunny rooms; elevator service, electric light, fuel for cooking included in rent; $85, $100; service unexcelled.

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WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, October 24, 1899

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70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent., or 60 per cent. may remain at 4½ per cent. for 1 or 3 years.

For book-maps and further particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, October 19, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Executor's Sale,

4-story brick building on front, and 3-story frame building on rear of lot,

No. 414 West 46th Street.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUES

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against MARY L. McGILL, George W. McGill, her husband, and Minnie E. Usher, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the first day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Riverdale, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

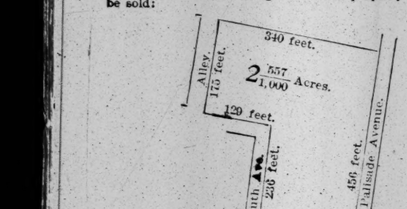
Beginning at the southeasterly corner of the premises hereby intended to be described, on the westerly side of Palisade Avenue, at a point thirty-three feet northerly of the north line of land now or late of William H. Appleton, and on the northerly line of South Avenue, and running thence along the westerly line of Palisade Avenue and north seventeen degrees east four hundred and five feet to the corner of land now or late of Albert C. Hyde; thence along said Hyde's land at right angles to Palisade Avenue, and passing fifty feet northwardly from the northeasterly corner of the house built upon said premises, north seventy-three degrees, west three hundred and forty feet to the easterly side of an alley; thence along the easterly side of said alley, south fifteen degrees, west one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northerly side of South Avenue; thence along the northerly side of South Avenue, south sixty-four degrees and fifteen minutes, east one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence still along the northerly side of South Avenue, on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from the aforesaid William H. Appleton's land, south ten degrees, west two hundred and thirty-six feet; thence still along the northerly side of South Avenue, on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from said Appleton's land, south sixty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east one hundred and seventy-eight feet to the place of beginning, containing two acres and five hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in, and to the streets, avenues, and alleys adjoining said premises to the centre line thereof, and also the right and privilege of passing over and through said alley above mentioned in common with the other owners of land adjacent thereto.

Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $24,198.91, with interest from the 2nd day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $326.23, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $475.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee,
No. 99 Nassau St., New York City.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES H. ALDRICH and ROBERT L. HARRISON, as trustees for Mary Gertrude Eaton Aldrich, plaintiff, against NAOMI C. PAINE, as executrix of and trustee under the will of HANFORD SMITH, deceased, and individually and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street with Eighth Avenue, and from the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets; thence eastwardly, along said centre line, twenty-two feet two inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Eighth Avenue, and part of the way through a brick dwelling house party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; thence westwardly, along said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-two feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

WILLIAM KELLY ALLEN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 258 West 129th St.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, with interest thereon from the 9th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $361.37, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $503.34 and interest.

Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1899.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Willis Benedict, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENEDICT, WILLIAM E. BAILEY, WILLIS BENEDICT, Executors. WILLIS BENEDICT, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. HERMAN C. BOTHNER, Administrator. HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

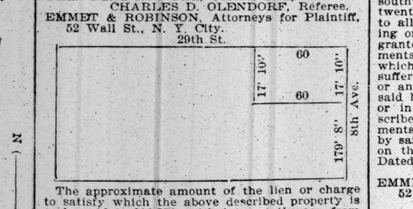
The leasehold under lease made by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees under the will of Richard Ray, deceased, unto Mary A. Beggs for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1890, for the yearly rent or sum of six hundred (600) dollars, which lease was dated February 1st, 1890, and was recorded on August 14th, 1890, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2354 of Cons. p. 159 in and of the following described premises: All that certain lot of land on the corner of land now or late of Albert C. Hyde; thence along said Hyde's land at right angles to Palisade Avenue, and passing fifty feet northwardly from the northeasterly corner of the house built upon said premises, north seventy-three degrees, west three hundred and forty feet to the easterly side of an alley; thence along the easterly side of said alley, south fifteen degrees, west one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northerly side of South Avenue; thence along the northerly side of South Avenue, south sixty-four degrees and fifteen minutes, east one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence still along the northerly side of South Avenue, on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from the aforesaid William H. Appleton's land, south ten degrees, west two hundred and thirty-six feet; thence still along the northerly side of South Avenue, on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from said Appleton's land, south sixty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east one hundred and seventy-eight feet to the place of beginning, containing two acres and five hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in, and to the streets, avenues, and alleys adjoining said premises to the centre line thereof, and also the right and privilege of passing over and through said alley above mentioned in common with the other owners of land adjacent thereto.

Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $16,350, with interest thereon from 1st day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $346.36, with interest from June 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $2,128 and interest.—Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 54 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,868.06, with interest thereon from the 8th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $21,000.00 accrued taxes and interest.—Dated New York, 25th day of September, 1899.

PHILIP W. KOPPER, Referee.
s27-2aw3wW&F&oc18

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

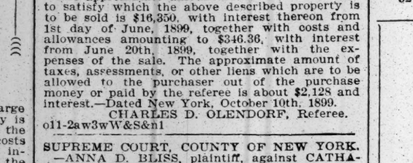
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ROBERT BEGGS and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

The leasehold under lease made by The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees under the will of Richard Ray, deceased, unto Harriet L. Shove as executrix of the last will and testament of Harriet Smith, deceased, for the term of twenty-one years from May 1st, 1890, for the yearly rent or sum of five hundred and forty-six (546) dollars, which lease was dated March 15th, 1890, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2316 of Cons., p. 399, on the 19th day of June, 1899, which was assigned by said Harriet L. Shove as executrix as aforesaid, to the party of the first part by mesne assignment dated June 19th, 1890, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 2316 of Cons., page 410, on June 19th, 1890, in and of the following described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, being parts of four certain lots distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York, as the numbers 131, 132, 133, and 134, (one hundred and thirty-one, two, three, and four,) described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Eighth Avenue, distant eighty feet northwestwardly from the northwesterly side of the Eighth Avenue, running thence southwestwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue one hundred feet; thence northwestwardly and parallel with said Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northeastwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and nine inches, more or less, to the said southwesterly side of the said Twenty-ninth Street; and thence southeastwardly along the said southwesterly side of said Twenty-ninth Street, twenty feet to the place of beginning. Subject to all claims and demands of all persons claiming or to claim under a certain lease heretofore granted to Cyrus Mason, and to all taxes, assessments and incumbrances of what kind soever which may have been made, done, committed, or suffered by the said Cyrus Mason or his assigns or any or either of them since the date of the said lease to him, so far as the same relates to or in any manner affects the hereinbefore described premises, and also to all taxes and assessments since imposed thereon. The land affected by said mortgage lies in Section 3, in Block 752, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., N. Y. City.

29th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,900, with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $357.36, with interest from June 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $825 and interest.—Dated New York, October 10, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE T. MOSHER, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. DONNELLY and AGNES T. DONNELLY, his wife, defendants.

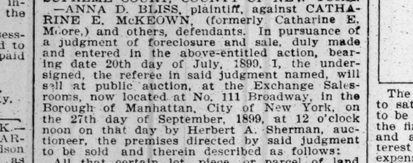
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 7, Block 1,928, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the number 229 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

123d Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 10th day of January, 1899, on account of which $500 has been paid, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from September 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 18th day of September, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned until Tuesday, October 24th, at the same hour and place.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—THOMAS BRADY et al., plaintiffs, against ARTHUR G. MUHLKER et al., defendants.

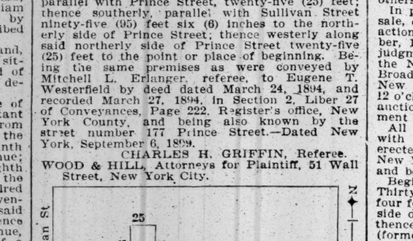
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 7, Block 1,928, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the number 229 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

123d Street.



The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,588.82, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $170.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, at five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

The leasehold under lease made by The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees under the will of Richard Ray, deceased, unto the said Mary A. Beggs for the term of twenty-one years from May 1st, 1890, for the yearly rent of five hundred and ninety ($590) dollars, which lease was dated February 1st, 1890, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,316 of Conveyances, page 195, on the 24th day of December, 1890, in and of the following-described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, being parts of three certain lots distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, being parts of four certain lots distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, as the numbers 131, 132, 133, and 134, (one hundred and thirty-one, two, three, and four,) described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Eighth Avenue, distant eighty feet northwestwardly from the northwesterly side of the Eighth Avenue, running thence southwestwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue one hundred feet; thence northwestwardly and parallel with said Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northeastwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and nine inches, more or less, to the said southwesterly side of the said Twenty-ninth Street; and thence southeastwardly along the said southwesterly side of said Twenty-ninth Street, twenty feet to the place of beginning. Subject to all claims and demands of all persons claiming or to claim under a certain lease heretofore granted to Cyrus Mason, and to all taxes, assessments and incumbrances of what kind soever which may have been made, done, committed, or suffered by the said Cyrus Mason or his assigns or any or either of them since the date of the said lease to him, so far as the same relates to or in any manner affects the hereinbefore described premises, and also to all taxes and assessments since imposed thereon. The land affected by said mortgage lies in Section 3, in Block 752, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 10, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., N. Y. City.

29th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,450, with interest thereon from first day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $270.61, with interest from June 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money and paid by the referee, is $825 and interest.—Dated New York, October 10, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE T. MOSHER, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. DONNELLY and AGNES T. DONNELLY, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 7, Block 1,928, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the number 229 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

123d Street.

The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,588.82, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $170.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, at five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,514—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK J. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Patrick J. Griffith of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Patrick J. Griffith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX JOKINSKY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Jokinsky of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Max Jokinsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES KINGWELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Kingwell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Kingwell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Oct. 10th, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAMUEL W. RICHARDS, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, 1899, the said Samuel W. Richards was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Oct. 10th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS TISCHLER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Tischler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Tischler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Oct. 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX NOWAK, Bankrupt.—No. 1,534.

To the creditors of Max Nowak of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Max Nowak was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 10th, 1899.

NO. 1,549—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARSHAL W. SCRIVEN, bankrupt:

To the creditors of Marshal W. Scriven of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Marshal W. Scriven was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 11th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors.

RIOTOUS COUNCIL SESSION

Messrs. Leich and Goodwin Almost Come to Blows.

ALDERMAN BRIDGES IS BUSY

Cannot Spare Time from Politics to Receive a Lord Mayor—Praise for Commissioner Brady.

The Council yesterday gave an exhibition of wrangling seldom equaled and never surpassed in that contentious body. Several times the lie was passed in a thin disguise and in one instance the contradiction reached such a stage that blows were narrowly averted, and the presence of the Sergeant at Arms became necessary.

Councilman Leich, who had used up his limitless vocabulary in an attack on the Building Code, was the aggressor in all the scenes of disorder which characterized the session. The trouble began when the favorable report of the Finance Committee on a bond resolution for $153,302 for heating and furnishing the new Hall of Education, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, was read and its adoption moved.

"That was never before the Finance Committee," Mr. Leich shouted.

"It was taken up at last Friday's meeting," said Mr. Goodwin, the Chairman of the committee.

"I was present at that meeting," Mr. Leich retorted, "and I say that resolution was not mentioned."

"And I want to say that no one cares anything for anything you say," Mr. Goodwin yelled, pointing his index finger at Mr. Leich.

Councilman Wise started the trouble anew by inquiring of Mr. Oakley, who was in the chair, whom to believe.

"When the Chairman of the committee says the resolution was considered," Mr. Oakley responded, "I believe him."

"I don't care what the Chairman says," Mr. Leich screamed. "I am right."

Mr. Oakley hammered and shouted for order, but Mr. Leich continued talking. Finally, however, he resumed his seat and then Mr. Goodwin rushed over to his antagonist's seat and demanded: "What the —— do you mean by contradicting me like that?"

"Just what I say," replied Mr. Leich. "I am right and you're mistaken."

Mr. Goodwin, who was exceedingly angry, said something in a low tone which caused Mr. Leich to jump to his feet. If he intended striking Mr. Goodwin he was forestalled, for Michael Padden, the Sergeant at Arms, stepped between the two men. Mr. Goodwin walked away and peace was restored. The resolution was defeated.

The truce, however, was a short one, for the trouble began again a few minutes later. A resolution for a bond issue of $305,000 to pay expenses incurred in completing the Speedway was called up and defeated, and the Council immediately proceeded to the consideration of a resolution appropriating $28,450 to pay the expenses of the Building Code Commission. The two measures were taken up so rapidly that Mr. Leich became confused, and when the second resolution was announced as having passed he challenged the declaration of the vote.

"I've kept careful tally on the Speedway resolution," Mr. Leich said, "and I say the clerk is in error when he says it has passed."

Mr. Oakley pounded energetically for order, but Mr. Leich remained standing and talking. Finally, in an outburst of anger, he replied: "I won't allow myself to be batted down."

The Chairman was about to have the recalcitrant member seated by the Sergeant at Arms when Mr. Leich reluctantly sat down, whereupon Mr. Oakley informed him that the vote was upon the Building Code resolution, the other having been lost.

"That doesn't alter the case at all," Mr. Leich shouted. "I voted against the resolution, and so did Councilmen Hyland and O'Grady."

Mr. Oakley appealed to the two members named, and both of them declared that they had voted in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Oakley said sarcastically: "You are continually making statements that have no basis in fact, and the Chair declines to hear you further."

With these two rows ended, the Council settled down, and with great gravity adopted a resolution congratulating Commissioner of Buildings Brady upon the intelligence he displayed in overseeing the erection of stands for the Dewey parade, and lauding him as without a peer in the world. The resolutions will be engrossed and presented to Mr. Brady as an evidence of the Municipal Assembly's appreciation of its stand in Fifty-ninth Street.

The Board of Aldermen, at its session, paid its share of the compliments of the season by adopting all the resolutions passed by the Council last week, thanking the Sculpture Society, Gen. Roe, John Philip Sousa, and Capt. Robley D. Evans for their efforts in making the Dewey celebration a success. The resolution thanking the police for their work was bitterly opposed and would have met with defeat if put to a vote. It was saved, however, by being referred to the Committee on Police.

Aldermen Gaffney, Okie, Ledwith, McGrath, McMahon, and Kenny were appointed on the committee to wait upon the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Daniel Tallon, who will reach this city on Oct. 18. President Woods paid a delicate compliment to Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn by offering him the Chairmanship of this committee. Mr. Bridges, however, declined to serve, saying: "I'm deeply grateful for this here honor, but politics are gettin' lively over in Brooklyn, and I'll be too busy to 'tend to the reception of the Lord Mayor or any one else."

Oscar S. Bailey of 147 West Fifty-fifth Street, the Tammany nominee for Alderman in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, was elected as successor to Homer Folks, Citizens Union, who resigned to become a candidate for the Assembly. The name of Edward J. Lauer was presented by Alderman Woodward on behalf of the minority some weeks ago, but it was sent to a committee. Mr. Woodward charged the majority with acting in bad faith and in violation of all precedents by insisting on Bailey's election to a place vacated by a member of the minority. Mr. Bailey was brought in and installed in the vacant seat.

BOARD OF EDUCATION REBUKED

Its Estimate for Next Year Sent Back for Revision by the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate yesterday administered a sharp rebuke to the Board of Education for its failure to present in proper form its estimate of its needs for next year. After the Mayor had lectured the President of the Board, J. J. Little, the estimate was sent back for revision. It will be considered later.

At the outset of the meeting it was apparent that the Board of Education was due for a "roast." The Mayor fidgeted around in his chair, and then abruptly asked Mr. Little how much of the increase of $3,350,266.57 asked for in the salary account was due to the Ahearn law.

"No increases in salaries will be allowed unless they are mandatory," said the Mayor before Mr. Little began. "When I gave a hearing on the Ahearn bill you told me that it would raise salaries to the extent of about $500,000, yet here you come asking for $3,500,000. Now, how much is due to the Ahearn act?"

"Well, I can't tell you without the exact figures," Mr. Little replied. "We have only asked for what is absolutely needed."

"If you had come here with the estimate you were instructed to prepare you would be able to give the figures we want," said the Mayor, with acerbity.

"Mr. Deputy Controller," commanded the Mayor, "prepare a resolution sending this whole estimate back and instructing the Board of Education to give us the right kind of figures."

Deputy Controller Levey read a resolution that he had already prepared, the disciplining of the Board of Education evidently having been foreseen. The resolution said that the Board of Estimate sent the estimate of the Board of Education back to that body because it did not conform to the requirements of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as shown in a circular letter sent by the Controller to the Board of Education before its estimate was prepared. It notified the Board of Education to prepare a detailed statement showing the increases required by the Ahearn act.

Superintendent Maxwell asked when the estimate would be required, and the Mayor fixed Tuesday, Oct. 17, as the day for hearing the Board of Education again. Mr. Maxwell argued that this would be too short a time for preparing such a statement.

"You have had eight months to do it," replied the Mayor. "Do you think this board is going to pass these estimates without knowing what increases are for? You must have the data somewhere or you couldn't have prepared this estimate."

Mr. Maxwell replied that there were some raises not required by the Ahearn act, but inevitable in consequence of it.

"The bill raises the salaries of some teachers above those of their superiors," said he. "You can't expect an Assistant Principal to work for less salary than a teacher under her. We've got to raise their salaries, too."

"Well, we'll consider that when we get the estimate," said the Mayor.

"How detailed must the estimate be?" President Little asked.

"Just obey the resolution," said the Mayor in answer.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney asked for $5,524,547.60, an increase of $943,747.59 over 1899. This sum is largely needed, he said, to pay the prevailing rate of wages and for the extension of the "white wing" service to the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. During the explanation of the estimate, Mr. McCartney informed the Mayor that it costs the city twice as much to run its own plant as to have the streets cleaned and garbage removed and disposed of by contract.

The Normal College asked for $175,000, the same as this year, and on motion of President Guggenheimer this amount was granted without debate. The College of the City of New York asked for and obtained $20,000 more than it got in 1899. The additional sum, it was explained, was needed to keep up the supply of text books and pay rentals made necessary by the great increase in the attendance.

Reduced Valuation on City Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Supreme Court Justice Barnard has granted an order that the assessed value of the real property owned by the City of New York in the town of Somers be reduced from $166,588.29 to $143,078.68.

FAMILY AT A LODGE MEETING.

Father Enters With His Five Children While His Wife Is Speaking, and Is Ejected at Her Request.

The members of the Hudson Grove Sterbe-Kasse, a German social order of Jersey City, had an exciting time at their meeting on Wednesday night last, to judge from the account of it given by them in the First Criminal Court yesterday, when John A. Sacher, President of the club, was arraigned before Acting Police Justice Maes on a charge of assaulting John Marugg, a members of the club. The testimony showed that Marugg and his wife, who live at 526 Central Avenue, have five children. As it was necessary for one of them to remain at home while the other went to the lodge, they arranged to attend alternate meetings.

Mrs. Marugg went to the lodge on Wednesday night. She was on the floor making a speech in support of a motion to secure a new lodge room, when a great hubbub arose at the door. It ended by Mr. Marugg marching in. At his heels were his five children.

"I want to make a motion right away," said he, as he stalked to the centre of the floor, the children with him.

"I object," said his wife. "He has no right to speak here. He is behind in his dues."

President Sacher decided the point well taken.

"Well," said Marugg, "if I can't talk, you can take care of the children." And he marched out.

Mrs. Marugg gathered her olive branches together and marched them home. There she put them to bed and hurried back to the lodge room. Her husband, who had been waiting in the ante-room, followed her.

"I want to say something," said Marugg.

"You must pay up first," said President Sacher.

"How much do I owe?" he queried.

"Well, you are $2.22 in arrears," was the reply.

Marugg settled the account, but his wife still objected to his talking. She said he had broken his agreement that they should visit the lodge on alternate nights, and she called on the men present to put her husband out.

This was done, the uproar being increased by the reappearance of the Marugg children, who declined to remain in bed. They clung to their parents, and, although Marugg was finally ejected, he made a stout fight, in proof of which he exhibited a finely colored optic. This he attributed to Sacher.

Justice Maes decided that Sacher and Marugg were both guilty of disorderly conduct. He fined them $5 each, a result that satisfied both the Marugg and anti-Marugg factions of the club.

FIREMEN MAY BE INNOCENT.

No Evidence to Support Charges Made After the Elm Street Fire.

The charges of theft by firemen during the fire at 168 Elm Street, on Monday, have practically fallen through. Charles Schwartz, foreman for S. Straus, a printer at 168 Elm Street, whose safe was robbed of $36.86, and Hattie Martin, one of the three girls in the employ of the American Supply Company, who lost their purses, repudiated yesterday the statements they had made the day before, and left the police and Superintendent Grove of the Fire Insurance Patrol in a quandary.

Both Schwartz and Miss Martin declared on Monday that the men they saw in the places where they work wore the red hats of the Fire Patrol, and Miss Martin was sure she could identify one of the men. Yesterday they had evidently changed their opinions. They told Detective Summers, Capt. Albertson of the Mulberry Street Station and Superintendent Grove that they were not even sure the men they saw wore red hats. Both refused to go to the Great Jones Street Patrol House and endeavor to make an identification. The police thereupon decided to drop the case unless some new evidence of the men's guilt should appear.

The statement had also been made that some of the fire department men had a hand in the thefts. Chief Croker was indignant yesterday when he heard this, and said he was sure none of the men under him would jeopardize his position for the sake of the few dollars to be gained. Detective Summers said last night that it was quite possible that some of the employees of the building had committed the thefts. Superintendent Grove expects to make a further investigation among his men, but he said yesterday that he had no satisfactory basis on which to work.

This Couple Married a Month Ago.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken yesterday made public the names of a couple whom he married on Sept. 6, and whose names, he said, he had promised to keep secret until he was compelled by law to file the return. The bride, he said, was Milicent Locke, twenty-one years old, of San Francisco, and the bridegroom Henry James Thayer, thirty-five years old, a broker of Trenton, N. J. Mayor Fagan says that Miss Locke claimed to be a niece of ex-Secretary of War Alger. She also said that Mr. Thayer is a nephew of ex-Secretary of State Sherman.

Charity Society Asks Aid.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $10 a month to help support an old German widow, who is childless and unable, owing to chronic illness, to longer earn her own living. For nearly thirty years she has lived in the same neighborhood, and it would be cruel to send her to the Almshouse. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

Judgment Against Judge McCarthy.

Judgment was entered in the Supreme Court against Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court for $891.44 in an action brought by Zelema Wall to recover $824 which she claims to be due her on two promissory notes for $412 each, which were made by Judge McCarthy on Oct. 25 last, and were payable on Dec. 26 last. She says the notes were never paid.

To Succeed Archdeacon Cooper.

The Rev. George W. Davenport has resigned as pastor of the Church of the Resurrection, at Richmond Hill, to accept the position of rector of the Church of the Redeemer at Astoria. The latter pulpit was made vacant by the death of Archdeacon Cooper a few months ago.

For a "cold" in whatever shape it comes, take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It arrests fever, subdues dangerous inflammation, and begins the cure.—Adv.

Let *us* do the worrying.

We sell everything the little chap wears and make right anything that may go wrong.

Just two hints of much for little:—

Russian blouse suits of wide-ribbed velveteen—red, green, brown, blue and grey; $8.50.

Sailor blouse suits with extra collars and vests of delicately tinted ribbed silks; $9.

Every other good kind of suit; also overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BUILDING CODE APPROVED

Passed by the Council in Spite of Protests Against Haste.

ADOPTED BY CROKER'S ORDERS

Advocates of Reform in Tenement-House Construction to Make an Appeal to the Mayor.

The new building code, which was passed by the Board of Aldermen last month, received the approval of the Council yesterday, after it had been reported favorably by the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs. Hardly had the Council been called to order when Mr. Goodwin (Tam.) moved that the code, as reported by the commission which drafted it, be placed on its final passage.

Mr. Leich (Rep., Brooklyn,) asked that the matter lie over. "This code," he said, "does not embrace the ideas of the best architects and specialists in the city. Opposition to it has come from many directions, especially from men who are posted on such matters, and in many cases it has been denounced as an injudicious, I might say, a criminal, compilation of laws which were in existence when consolidation went into effect. It does not, cannot serve the public good. The haste with which it was rushed through the Board of Aldermen cannot be considered a point in its favor. No real effort was made, either by the commission, the Aldermen, or the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, to hold adequate hearings, and I earnestly protest against its adoption."

Mr. Murray (Tam.) declared that if the code were adopted it would seriously hamper building operations in the Borough of the Bronx. It would necessitate changes, he said, which in many cases might prove ruinous to persons who are erecting houses in that borough. Besides, he said, it did not properly fix the fire limits.

No other members opposed the measure, and Mr. Goodwin insisted on his motion, causing Mr. Leich to jump to his feet again and assail the Chair. Vice Chairman Oakley rapped in vain for order, his pounding having no other effect than to drown out the sound of the speaker's voice. Above the din Mr. Leich could be heard to say: "It's an outrage for Tammany Hall to force this measure through in this indecent way, without giving the members of the Council a chance to read the text of the code."

"That statement is in line with every other statement you have made on this floor," Mr. Oakley retorted. "Copies of the code were laid on every member's desk, and it was also printed in The City Record."

Mr. Murray then started a filibustering movement by moving that the code be taken up section by section.

"That would take five hours," said Mr. Oakley.

"I don't care if it would," Mr. Murray responded; "it would be better than rushing this code through."

The motion was voted down, and Mr. Murray resumed the attack by moving to lay the whole matter over for a week. This, too, was defeated, and the original motion was put. Twenty members voted in the affirmative, and four—Leich, Murray, Francisco, and Williams—voted in the negative.

The meeting of the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, previous to the session of the Council, was, according to one of its members, a stormy one. Several members objected to the committee reporting without further hearings, and it was only when the Tammany leader, Mr. Oakley, told the Manhattan members that Richard Croker had sent down word that the code ought to be adopted, that the decision to report it was reached. Another potent influence was the report that a bill would be introduced in the Legislature at its coming session repealing the present code and constituting a new commission to prepare another. It was represented to the members that, even if the code were imperfect, it would have but a few months of life, and that it could do no harm to adopt it at the present time.

Although the Building Code has been adopted by both the Board of Aldermen and the Council, it is likely that efforts to have it made more comprehensive and stringent will be continued by the City Club and the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society before the Mayor finally appends his signature to it. The Charity Organization Society's committee has not yet taken steps to ask for a hearing by the Mayor, not having reached a decision in the matter, but Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, a member of the committee and also of the council of the City Club, said last night that if the Mayor should hold public hearings on the code a strong fight would be made by the members of the Tenement House Committee to have what they consider to be certain vitally important provisions embodied.

"The Municipal Building Code Commission," said Dr. Gould, "did things which it ought not to have done and left undone those things which it ought to have done. It seems to me that the Commissioners let slip a great opportunity to accomplish a good work that would have earned for them the gratitude of their fellow-citizens and contributed largely to the future well-being of the community. For instance, they might have adopted the suggestion we made to them for a supplemental ordinance affecting the area of tenement houses. This suggestion did not rule out, as was asserted in some quarters, the tenement on a twenty-five-foot frontage, but it did make such a tenement a habitable place." The amendment referred to by Dr. Gould was as follows:

In every tenement house hereafter erected, and in every building not now used as a tenement house, but hereafter used as a tenement house, or hereafter altered to be used as a tenement house, no window from halls or stairs or from any room except water closet and bathroom apartments shall open upon any court or shaft less than 6 feet wide in any part, and such court or shaft shall not be less than 150 square feet in superficial area. But this provision shall not be construed as preventing windows at the angles of such court or shaft, provided that the running length of the wall containing such windows does not exceed 5 feet. And further, where such court or shaft exceeds 30 feet in length, that portion of the court or shaft in excess of 30 feet shall be increased in width in the ratio of 1 foot in width for every 5 feet of additional length.

"This suggestion," said Dr. Gould, "was the vital point of the whole matter. It would have permitted a perfectly practicable plan giving twelve rooms to a floor, a perfectly habitable house, and a good return on the money invested in its construction, the rights of property owners and of builders and others pecuniarily interested in the erection of tenement houses having in fact been conservatively considered in all our suggestions. It would have given a court ten feet wide; the present courts are merely airshafts, which are pest holes, both in the sanitary and moral sense. It would have tended to relieve the congestion on restricted areas, where families are piled upon each other, from which New York suffers more than any other city in the civilized world. There is no other place where the respectable poor have so few facilities for living in comfort and decency. A New York slum is a five-story one. In London, Berlin, and Paris they have three-story slums. You cannot congregate people in houses where no proper provision is made for the isolation of families without deplorable consequences resulting.

"We shall continue to fight strenuously for this space provision whenever the opportunity presents itself. Upon this point, however, I should like to have our attitude perfectly understood. There has been a misapprehension on the part of some members of the Municipal Building Code Commission that we opposed them because we distrusted them. This is not the case. Speaking for myself, I only felt that they had not gone sufficiently into details in the study of tenement house conditions to be able to differentiate between what was practicable and what was impracticable. Much more is practicable in the way of improving existing types of tenement architecture than would be admitted by the speculative builder, and my complaint in reference to the Commissioners has been that they have manifested a tendency to let existing conditions alone rather than to give serious attention to the problem of bettering them, which, in my judgment, might be done with a fair return to investors on the basis of current rates of rental.

"I do not deny that the commission has done some very useful work, and in many points its code is superior to the present building code. I think, however, that, from an administrative point of view, it is a great mistake to give so much discretion to the Commissioner of Buildings as has been allowed. As a general rule, one finds that in such matters, where discretionary powers exist, the result is the minimum rather than a moderate or the maximum conformity to what is desirable."

SWINDLING OF MR. HEWITT.

Ex-Mayor Says Anybody Would Have Believed the Glib Englishman.

The police of New York, as well as of Boston, are anxious to meet the individual who on Monday swindled Edward Atkinson out of $100 with a worthless draft, on the strength of a letter of introduction to Mr. Atkinson he had secured from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. of this city. The man, who represented himself to be the South American agent for the English firm of Mather & Platt, and nephew of Charles Mather, head of the firm, also swindled Mr. Hewitt out of $125 by means of a worthless draft on Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia.

"He was a bluff-looking Englishman, and exceedingly glib and plausible," said Mr. Hewitt yesterday. "I cannot describe him to you, for I have a bad memory for faces. I had no reason to doubt that he was what he represented himself to be. In some way he had secured a pretty intimate knowledge of the business methods of Mather & Platt, which he has utilized to swindle people. I gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Atkinson, who knows as much about Mather & Platt as I do. I also gave him $125 on his draft on Drexel & Co., as he explained that he was in immediate need of the money. I suppose Mr. Atkinson and myself are fair types of intelligence of a past age, and not easily deceived, but this man would have taken anybody in."

A Church Educational Fund.

The Rev. Henry Mottet of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion will announce from the pulpit next Sunday a plan he has formulated for raising an educational endowment fund of $100,000, the income of which is to be used in educating the young people of his parish. The fund will be raised by private contributions, and will be incorporated under the State laws as an ecclesiastical trust held by the Church of the Holy Communion. It is proposed to use the income for paying expert teachers to serve in the Saturday and Sunday schools, which the parish is now conducting through the means of teachers who give their services gratuitously.

Mrs. A. W. C. Borrowe Loses Her Suit.

Justice Truax yesterday denied the application of Mrs. Anna W. Corbin Borrowe for the continuance of an injunction pending trial restraining the Blue Mountain Forest Game Club from taking possession of her father's preserves in New Hampshire. The executors of her father's estate are the Directors of the club. They are about to lease the preserves to the club for $4,500, which Mrs. Borrowe claims is insufficient, as they are required to spend $5,000 a year to keep them in proper condition. She says the lease is for the benefit of her father's executors, and not for the benefit of his heirs.

A Mother's Appeal.

An appeal to the public is made by Mrs. L. Neumayer of Portland, Oregon, for assistance in obtaining information of her son, Mark Neumayer, who, she says, disappeared several months ago. "I am a widow, and without means," writes Mrs. Neumayer, "and I hope that all kindly disposed persons will render such aid as they are able to help a grief-stricken mother clear the mystery of her son's disappearance." Mrs. Neumayer believes that her boy was in New York last Winter, and she fears that he has met with foul play.

No Right to Solicit Contributions.

The Superintendent of the German Hospital and Dispensary has been notified that a clerical-looking man is soliciting contributions for the hospital and dispensary. The public is informed that the German Hospital and Dispensary employs nobody to solicit contributions.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF DRESS GOODS.
In the Basement.

Wool Covert Suitings, Cloth finish,
25 cents per yard;
Value 65 cents.

2500 yards of French Drap d'Eté; Olive, Plum, Myrtle Green, Dark Blue, Brown and Automobile shades; fine twill and heavy weight,
65 cents per yard;
$1.50 quality.

1500 yards Satin Bayadère, (imported)—width 44 inches—six dark shades,
75 cents per yard;
$1.25 quality.

Velvet-striped Novelties for Skirts,
$1.00 per yard;
Value $2.00.

ON SPECIAL COUNTERS.
Remnants of Serges, Cheviots, Henriettas, Basket Cloths and Homespuns,
50, 60 & 75 cts. per yard.

Remnants of Broadcloth and Cloakings.

Five Hundred Waist Lengths of bright Plaid Poplin and Flannel.

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Just For Instance,

take our black Broadcloth and Venetian Tailor-made Gowns, at $50: They are the personification of elegance, good taste, and faultless style.

Ladies' Tailors demand $100 for similar suits—no better tailored, trimmed or fitted.

There's A CERTAIN "SWING" and "HANG" to our Women's Skirts which baffles imitation.

Separate Skirts in fine black Cheviot and Homespun—lined with the best black taffeta, $18.00.

13th St. store only.

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LEGAL NOTES.

NURSE PREFERRED TO HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.—Henrietta King, who at her death last March was fifty-one years old, by her will, made in July, 1897, gave one-fourth of certain stock standing in her name to each of her two sons, and one-half to Annie Williams, who had lived with her for five or six years as a paid nurse or companion. The residue of her estate she also gave to Annie. It appeared that she had but ten shares of this stock, worth $1,000, and the residue of her estate consisted only of rings and articles of jewelry. Because of some little disagreement with the wife of one of the sons she left his house where she then resided about a year before her death, and since then she lived apart from her family with her nurse. Mrs. King's husband and sons contested the will, mainly on the ground of unsoundness of mind caused by disease and of undue influence exerted upon her by the nurse. Surrogate Varnum yesterday admitted the will to probate, saying that, although the principal beneficiary was in a somewhat confidential relation with the testatrix, he did not find anything to suggest any undue influence on her part so as to throw upon her the burden of proof. The testatrix had separated from her husband seventeen years ago, but had been supported by him. This long separation and the fact that each son was earning his own livelihood and had his own family and interests, the Court thinks might reasonably have influenced the testatrix to give of her small estate to her faithful companion and nurse. Fifteen or sixteen years before her death the testatrix had a slight paralytic stroke, which was followed later by another, and about 1891 by a more severe one, so that her powers of locomotion were considerably crippled, and her articulation was rendered quite indistinct, but the Surrogate thinks there was no sufficient proof that at the time the will was executed she was of unsound mind, though she may have been some months before her death.

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DEED GIVEN IN CONSIDERATION OF CARING FOR THE GRANTEE.—Mrs. Sarah A. Jones brought an action against William J. Nichols and others to compel them to give her the immediate possession of premises in the town of Albion, Oswego County, the title to which she had derived from her husband, and which she had deeded to the defendants in consideration of their caring for, supporting, clothing, and feeding her and her infant daughter in accordance with the terms of the deed and of a contemporaneous written agreement. Mrs. Jones charged that in case of the defendants' failure to perform, the deed should be void; that they did fail to perform, but that notwithstanding they entered into possession of the premises and unlawfully withheld it from her. The referee before whom the case was tried dismissed the complaint upon the ground that from the pleadings and the opening of counsel, Mrs. Jones's remedy, if she had any, was an action on the covenants contained in the deed or agreement, or an action to establish and foreclose a lien upon the premises through copies of the wife's deeds and agreements were annexed to the referee's report, there was nothing to show that they were offered or received in evidence, and the opening of plaintiff's counsel did not appear in the record. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, holding, by Justice McLennan, that the complaint stated a cause of action in ejectment; that the record on appeal was insufficient to enable the Court to determine with certainty whether the rights of the respective parties depended upon the will of the plaintiff's husband and the deed and contemporaneous agreement. Justice Adams dissented, holding that within well-settled rules the language of both instruments must be so construed as to import a covenant and not a condition, and therefore the plaintiff had mistaken her remedy.

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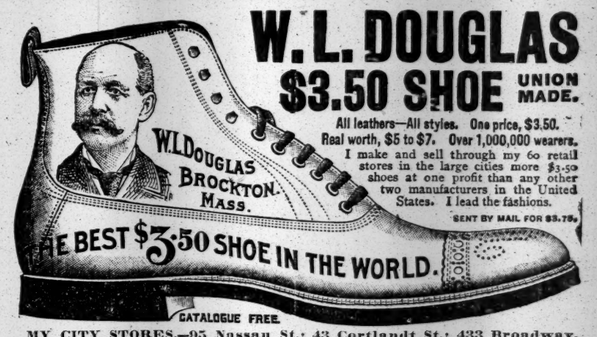
A LAWYER'S ACT IN CONCOCTING A SPURIOUS DEED TO RAISE MONEY.—John F. Dorthy, a lawyer, residing in Rochester, procured from the Monroe County Savings Bank of that city in May, 1893, a loan of $5,000 upon a mortgage executed by Ella M. Dorthy, his wife, and himself, upon real estate, a deed of which to Mrs. Dorthy from her mother, Anna Jane Marden, had been recorded in December, 1892. In November, 1894, Mr. and Mrs. Dorthy gave a second mortgage upon the same property to Hiram L. Barker for $1,300. In April, 1895, the savings bank commenced suit against the Dorthys for the foreclosure of its mortgage. A month later Mrs. Marden brought an action in the Supreme Court to cancel the deed and mortgages, claiming that they were fictitious and void. It appeared on the trial that Dorthy was the attorney and trusted adviser of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Marden, and that he and his wife lived with her. The trial court gave judgment setting aside the three instruments, finding the facts to be that Mrs. Marden, although her signature to the deed was genuine, never executed, delivered, or acknowledged it, and never saw it or knew of its existence until a few days before she began her suit; that the deed was never delivered to Mrs. Dorthy, and that she never knew of its existence until it was discovered upon record by her mother. The Court also found that Mrs. Marden's signature was procured by Dorthy by some trick or artifice, perpetrated by him in some manner, and that the certificate of acknowledgment attached to the deed was false; that the signature of the notary, though genuine, was obtained by Dorthy in some way not appearing, but without any acknowledgment by Mrs. Marden to the notary or any one else. The judgment in favor of Mrs. Marden, which was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department in December, 1896, has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, Judges Gray and Bartlett dissenting. It was argued before the court of last resort on behalf of the bank that it had become vested with an interest in the property; that although Mrs. Marden never intended to sign a deed and did not know that she had, her genuine signature appearing on the paper having been procured by some trick or artifice, yet it was the result of negligence on her part, and she was estopped from raising any question of the validity of the two mortgages. Judge O'Brien holds that by the judgment in her favor the court below found, impliedly, that she was not negligent, and that the bank was not a bona fide holder without notice. The fact that her signature was genuine was held to be entirely consistent with the finding that she did not sign or execute the deed. "A party cannot make a deed," Judge O'Brien says, "without some assent of the will. It must be a conscious act, accompanied by an intention, and every one of these elements is wanting in this case, as appears from the findings. The genuine signature of a party may be procured, by some trick or device, to a piece of blank paper, and a deed or other instrument subsequently written over it without his knowledge. It may be that a party could procure another to sign a paper by means of hypnotic suggestions or influences, but a signature procured under such circumstances could have no more effect than if made by the hand of the hypnotizer." The Court characterizes the act of Dorthy in procuring the signature to the paper as being a forgery, and says that "the fact that a false and fabricated writing of this character is deposited in a public office for record, and is actually recorded, can add nothing to its legal efficacy."



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THE KING'S MUSKETEER
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